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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XX NO. 87 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

30 PERSONS ARRESTED ON SUNDAY

"National Week" Celebrations In The City

CONGRESS CAMP IN PAREL RAIDED AND A MOTOR CAR SEIZED

Three members of the Emergency Council and 13 more volunteers all of them Red Shirts were arrested by the city police at Lal Bagh on Sunday evening following a Congress demonstration in connection with the "National Week."

EMERGENCY COUNCIL ARRESTED.

The members of the 22nd Emergency Council accompanied by Red Shirts marched into the Lal Maidan carrying a national flag. They were put under arrest by the police who were present on the scene.

A large crowd had assemble to witness the demonstration and cheered the arrested persons when they were marched to the police station.

CONGRESS CAMP RAIDED.

The demonstration on the Maidan was hardly over when the police raided a place in a lane in the same locality which was believed to be a camp of Congress volunteers and arrested in all 11 persons who were found there. The police seized a number of tri-coloured national flags and some Red uniforms from the room.

Some time later another Red Shirt was put under arrest. He was seen distributing cyclostyled leaflets addressed to the workers.

MOTOR CAR SEIZED.

Earlier in the day nine volunteers were arrested at Byculla for taking out a procession with a tri-colour flag.

Later on five persons, believed to be the brains of the Congress movement, were arrested and their motor car seized.

Sunday's Congress Activities In City

A motor car was seized and fourteen persons were arrested following a flag salutation ceremony held at Coppersmith Road, Byculla, Bombay, on Sunday morning. The function was part of the day's programme in connection with the National Week in Bombay.

Nine persons who marched to the maidan carrying tri-colour flags were met by a party of police under Inspector Paul of the Byculla Police Station. All the nine persons were arrested and the national flags which they carried were snatched away from their hands.

The police then seized a motor car which was moving about in the locality and arrested the five occupants of the car, including the driver on suspicion that the object of the arrested men was to assist the illegal activities of the Congress.

The make of the car was Graham Paige, touring model.

A large crowd of people watched the arrests and cheered the arrested men as they were being taken away, in a police van, to the Mazgaon Police court lock-up.

GRIEVANCES OF DETENUS IN BYCULLA JAIL

Submit Unanimous Representation To Inspector General Of Prisons For Better Treatment

"We are persons detained by the Government for reasons of State and as such should be provided with all necessaries of life." This is the sum and substance of the unanimous representation made by the detenus now detained in the Byculla House of Correction under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

The news that the detenus have sent a representation of this nature through the Superintendent of Jail to the Inspector-General of Prisons appeared two days back exclusively in the "Chronicle". The following is an extract from the representation which sums up the case of the detenus:—

FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES.

"We take this opportunity to place before you certain fundamental issues concerning the detenus. In the various talks with the Superintendent which the spokesmen of the detenus had the detenus were spoken to sometimes as under-trials and at other times as prisoners. It is not clear whether the detenus are governed by whatever rules that may have been provided for the under-trials or for prisoners i.e. convicted persons though neither of these in point of fact can apply to them. You will thus agree that this is an anomalous position and requires clarification.

NEITHER TRISONERS NOR UNDER-TRIALS.

"The detenus here are detained under the provisions of the Emergency Powers Ordinance. There is no charge preferred against them. To suggest even by implication that they are prisoners on the face of it is absurd. They are here because the Commissioner of Police suspects or has ground to suspect that they, each of them, have acted or are about to act in a manner prejudicial to Law and Order. The basis of such suspicion has not been proved nor are attempts made by those who are responsible for our state of detention to establish such a contention of the Commissioner of Police. In other words they are here because it has pleased the Police Commissioner to send them here and because Government measures delegate ample powers for him to act as he pleases.

ONLY OUR FREEDOM IS RESTRICTED.

"Be that as it may we have to point out that the circumstance which has brought us, the detenus, here does not permit of the sort of treatment that is being meted out to us. It is obvious that our detention here means that we have been deprived of the freedom we had outside. In other respects we must be treated by those to whose care we are relegated in a manner similar to the life we are used to outside. It is grossly unfair and unjust to treat the detenus as either undertrials or prisoners according to the convenience or whims of the jail authorities.

MUST BE TREATED AS STATE PRISONERS.

"To sum up, therefore, we may state that it is the right of the detenus to demand and the duty of the jail authorities to supply every detenu on request with decent and sufficient clothing, good food which should be according to the particular diet of each detenu, proper bedding, facilities for indoor and outdoor games, etc., etc. We may also state that the treatment of the detenus cannot and should not be the treatment meted out to undertrials or convicted persons. In other words they are persons detained by Government for reasons of State and as such should be provided with all necessaries of life."

POLICE FIRE ON CROWDS IN ALLAHABAD

One Killed & Several Wounded As People Are Squatting After Stone Hits Police Officer

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

Police were forced to open fire on crowds this evening, as a result of which one is reported to have been killed and several injured.

Forty-three arrests were made. One policeman was severely injured.—A. P.

ONE MORE PERSON DIES OF INJURIES

ALLAHABAD, April 10.

One more person it is reported has died of injuries received in last night's incident.

It appears that the police were compelled to open fire as the crowds persisted in throwing stones and brickbats, after the procession had been stopped near the Civil Lines.

The processioniss squatted on the road till about 7 when the police began to move them on. Stones were thrown at the police and one of those hit was Mr. Measures, Superintendent of Police, who was, however saved by his 'topee'.

POLICE FIRE 4 VOLLEYS.

After some time the police were ordered to fire a volley and the crowds began to run, still throwing stones. Later three volleys were fired and one man, whose name is said to be Pershottamdas, was killed and some injured. Forty-three arrests were made including some women.

OFFICIAL VIEW OF MRS. MOTILAL'S INJURIES.

In an official statement the District Magistrate says that the injuries received by Mrs. Motilal Nehru must have been caused either by the stampeding or by the missiles thrown by the crowds.—A.P.

MRS. MOTILAL BADLY INJURED REMOVED HOME PROFUSELY BLEEDING FROM HEAD

How The Trouble Began At Allahabad On Friday

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

The following account of the police firing at Allahabad is taken from the "Leader," Allahabad:—

Rowdy scenes of stone-throwing followed a lathi charge on a procession organised in connection with the national week celebrations at Allahabad this evening.

Despite the order forbidding any procession north of the Surajkund railway viaduct, the procession crossed the forbidden limit, although the order was shown to Pandit Chandrakant Malaviya, the leader, and it was stopped at about the crossing of Stanley and Canning Roads adjoining Purushottam Das Park. The processionists on being stopped squatted on the left side of the road, while large crowds of spectators collected behind them and on either side of the road.

A cordon of constables who held up the procession and several police officers and magistrates watched the proceedings, while an armed guard was kept ready for emergency in a lorry. Mr. Measures, Superintendent of Police, also visited the place and left after seeing the arrangements.

GENERAL ORDER TO CHARGE.

The Superintendent of Police returned at about quarter to 9 when he found, according to his version, the crowd of spectators on the side of the park to be unruly. He accordingly ordered the police to keep aloof from the Satyagrahis.

At the same time, it is said, the Superintendent of Police turned towards the Satyagrahis and caught hold of Mr. S. D. Upadhya, private secretary to the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. It seems that at the same time a general order for charging the crowd and Satyagrahis was also given which led to a general stampede followed, it is said, by the throwing of stones and brickbats from the side of the park and other directions.

During the charge by the police many people are believed to have been injured including women, but it is not possible to give the number of the people who might have been wounded as they all disappeared from the scene.

MRS. MOTILAL INJURED.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru is among those who received injuries during the confusion that followed the police charge. She was sitting on a chair among the Satyagrahis and her impression is reported to be that she was knocked down from the chair by somebody and given several blows with a lathi, stick or baton. When she was taken to Anand Bhawan by Mr. Measures, a private doctor was called to attend to her by Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru and the doctor's opinion is reported to be that her injuries were caused by something like a lathi. She has received half a dozen injuries, including a bad cut on her head which caused profuse bleeding.

On the crowd being chased up to the Surajkund viaduct towards the city many collected on the road and in the lanes and when the official party, including Mr. Donaldson, the Collector (who also arrived), and the police reached the outpost adjoining the viaduct brickbats were again thrown towards the police.

MAGISTRATE HIT.

While the Collector and the Superintendent of Police and other officers were holding a conference, Mr. Bhagwan Sahai, joint magistrate, proceeded towards the crowd thinking that there were only a few people who were throwing brickbats. He was on reaching near the crowd stoned and badly wounded on the head.

Thereafter the sowars were ordered to chase the crowd when the mob disappeared into lanes but the shower of stones it is said, continued from lanes and roofs of some of the houses.

Shortly after reports were received at the Surajkund outpost that a lorry carrying to the city constables was held up about Hewett Road by a mob throwing stones.

The collector and the superintendent of police thereupon proceeded towards the city with an armed guard and the riff-raffs who were indulging in stone-throwing on the road then disappeared. But the discharge of stones was continued from the roofs and lanes on the police.

It is said that several policemen and officers were hit and the armed police invited the order to fire, but the district magistrate did not give the order.

SUPERINTENDENT FIRES.

The superintendent of police at the same time took the rifle of an armed police constable and fired a buck-shot round from a distance at a man who, he noticed, was holding brickbat. The man disappeared and the shot, it is believed, dd not hit anyone.

The situation seemed to be under control at about 1 a.m. when the officers withdrew leaving an armed guard at the outpost.

Among the officials who received injuries from stones are Mr. Bhagwan Sahay, I.C.S., joint magistrate, Khan Sahib Rehman Baksh Qadri, a magistrate, and Mr. Maheshendra Shanker Mathur, an assistant superintendent of police. Several sowars and constables have been injured, the injuries of some of them being said to be serious. The superintendent of police also received a stone but his hat protected him.

HOW THE TROUBLE BEGAN.

According to the superintendent of police, the order for charging the Satyagrahis and the crowd was given when he found the crowd unruly and when the throwing of brickbats had started. According to the public impression no brickbat was noticed being thrown before the charge was ordered.

It is said that when Mr. Measures conveyed Mrs. Motilal Nehru to Anand Bhawan, he told Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru that probably Mrs. Motilal Nehru was wounded by a brickbat.

The reason for the anger shown by the people against the police is not known, but it is felt in certain circles that the news of Mrs. Motilal Nehru being wounded might be responsible for it.

THREE ARRESTS.

While the Satyagrahis were being dispersed, three arrests were made. Two of those arrested are Mr. S. D. Upadhya and Pandit Chandra Kant Malavjya, the 'dictator'.

Despite the police charge about half a dozen women Satyagrahis did not leave their seats on the road till the last. The programme of the Satyagrahis was to offer Satyagraha the whole of to-night. Hartal was also part of to-day's programme of the national week celebrations.

Mr. Feroz Gandhi was arrested this afternoon on a charge of assisting in the operations of the town Congress Committee, an unlawful association.

Curfew Order In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, April 10

The District Magistrate issued curfew orders in Allahabad today. Strong police force is patrolling to prevent processions. Several magistrates were stationed in different localities throughout the day. An attempt was made to hoist the national flag on the Clock Tower but it was prevented by the police. Quiet prevails in the city.—A. P.

DR. LUTHER FIRED AT

Slightly Injured In The Arm

LONDON, April 9.

Berlin.—Two persons, named Herr Werner Kertscher and Doctor Rosen, from Hamburg, fired revolver shots at Doctor Luther on his arrival at the railway station in company with the German delegation for Bale. All the shots missed, except one, which slightly injured Dr. Luther in the arm.

The assailants were arrested.

They refused to explain their action.

ASSAILANTS' ANTECEDENTS.

Dr. Luther did not lose his nerve, and duly departed for Bale.

The assailants are known to be violent opponents of the Reichbank's deflation policy. They took action, last October, against Dr. Luther and the directors of the Reichbank for high treason, falsification of entries and jobbing Bills of Exchange to the detriment of Germany's commonweal, but the Public Prosecutor dropped the indictment.

It is suggested that to-day's attack was intended to draw attention to their case. Dr. Rosen is aged 59. He was born in Buenos Aires and is a writer on economic subjects.

Herr Kertscher, who fired the shots, worked with Dr. Rosen.

ADMISSION

Both admitted that they were formerly Nazis, but had resigned owing to political differences.—Reuter's Special.

PROTECTION FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Tariff Board Releases For Publication Full Terms Of Reference

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE LOOMS IN THE BACK GROUND

The Government of India in their Resolution No. 341-T (150) dated 9th April, have directed the Tariff Board to enquire into the question of granting protection to the Cotton textile industry.

The following points have been specifically referred to the Board for investigation:—

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(1) Whether the claim of the Indian Cotton textile industry to protection has been established.

(2) If the claim is found to be established, in what form protection should be given, and to what extent.

(3) If it is proposed that protection should be given by means of import duties—

(a) whether the same rate of protection is required against the competition of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom as against the competition of goods manufactured elsewhere; and

(b) what rates of duty are recommended in respect of—
(i) Cotton piece-goods.
(ii) Piece-goods made wholly or partly of artificial silk, and
(iii) Cotton twist and yarn,
according as they are manufactured
A. in the United Kingdom
B. elsewhere.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

The Board has also been requested to consider how its recommendations will affect the handloom weaving industry.

Firms or persons interested who desire that their views should be considered by the Board should address their representations (with six spare copies) to the Secretary, Tariff Board, Old Custom House, Bombay, so as to reach the Board's office not later than the 25th May.

On receipt of such representations, the Board will issue as early as possible a questionnaire setting out the points on which detailed information will be required. The dates for the public examination of witnesses will be notified in due course.

Protest Against Repression In India

RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION "WITHIN EMPIRE" URGED

Mischief-Mongers Removed By Police

LONDON, Apr. 9.

The Congress flag flew over Trafalgar Square this afternoon on the occasion of a huge demonstration organised by the Friends of India Society as a protest against repression in India presided over by Brigadier-General F. B. Crozier at which all speakers condemned "Willingdonism".

The remark of Brigadier-General Crozier urging India's right of self-determination "within the Empire" occasioned a scuffle between Brigadier-General's Crozier's supporters and their opponents, and the police intervened and removed two of the latter.—Reuter.

WANTED EQUALITY OF RIGHTS

Replies To Govts. Of Australia And New Zealand

LONDON, April 9.

"We wish to be on friendly terms with Britain," runs Mr. De Valera's reply to the cable sent by Mr. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia, in which the latter has expressed the Commonwealth Government's grave concern at the situation developed between Britain and Irish Free State.

"I do not doubt," adds Mr. De Valera, "that we will establish relations of real friendship as soon as Britain realises that equality of rights, and not one-sided imposition of tests and unjust burdens, is the only possible basis of friendship."

REPLY TO NEW ZEALAND.

Similary Mr. De Valera replying to the New Zealand Government's cable has expressed his desire for good relations with Britain with the removal of barriers to friendship.

The New Zealand Government's cable stated that it would be calamitous if the Ottawa Conference which offers hopes for common welfare, perhaps more promising than ever before, should be unable to avail itself of the collaboration of the Irish Free State as a member of the Commonwealth.—Reuter.

MADRAS ARRESTS

MADRAS, April 9.

Police arrested four volunteers this morning near Madras Club while, it is alleged they were pasting boycott notices on walls.—A. P.

INDIAS POLITICAL RECONSTRUCTION

"Our Duty To Help"

—Sir C. Jehangir

DEMAND FOR CONTROL OVER ARMY IMPROPER

AHMEDABAD, April 10.

"It is our duty to help in the political reconstruction of India, but we should always insist on the retention of the British connection", declared Sir Cowasji Jehangir, replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the local Parsi Anjuman yesterday evening. He added that it was not proper, under the present conditions to demand control over the Army, Finance, etc.—A. P.

PHOSPHOROUS THROWN INTO POST-BOX

Strange Interference With Mails

AHMEDABAD, April 9.

The police are investigating a strange case of interference with Government mails. A piece of phosphorus wrapped in a handkerchief was, it appears, thrown into a postal letter box of Richey Road Post Office with the result that the handkerchief caught fire endangering the mails in the post box. The box was opened and the fire put out.—A.P.

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WANTED for the T. & T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat, (1) a GRADUATE with Sanskrit Honours; (2) a Qualified DRAWING TEACHER and (3) UNDERGRADUATES. Preference to S. T. C.s. Applications stating Qualifications, and teaching experience should reach the HEAD MASTER latest by 15th May 1932.
A 4681

WANTED—Competent SALE GIRLS, SHORTHAND TYPISTS DESPATCHERS, and RECORD KEEPERS for our Waterproof Season. Apply in writing with testimonials and references to K. C. MARROTT, Hornby Road.
A 4696

WANTED—ORGANISER on Rs. 150/- to 350/- to organise Agency for the sale of tea leaf and dust loose or packed of the Ratnajhora Tea Co., Ltd. Apply with stamps to JARDINE & CO., 9, Swallow Lane, CALCUTTA.
A

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40,000 About LOAN without interest already granted enlistment continued on concession rate. Next date fixed for granting loan 30th April, 1932. Apply particulars. Agents wanted on pay. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
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WANTED STUDENTS—No matter where you live, we can make you an ACCOUNTANT, for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, District Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Best Postal Tuition. Easiest terms. Splendid prospects. Apply for free prospectus No. 172-B, and Calendar to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 202 Calcutta.

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AIRY and Commodious first floor flat with use of lift in "CUTCH CASTLE", opposite Royal Opera House. Available immediately for high class Hindu families only. Rent Rs. 175/- per month.
C

ONE STOREY VILLA, facing Sea all modern conveniences, Garrage, Servants' Quarters, whole or any floor. Rent moderate. Apply COOVER VILLA, Perry Cross Road, BANDRA.
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Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

THE SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in "Bombay House", 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay on FRIDAY, the 22nd April, 1932 at 3 P. M. (S. T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, to TUESDAY, the 10th May, 1932, both days inclusive.

The Dividend if sanctioned at the General Meeting will be payable from Thursday the 12th May, 1932.

By order of the Board of Directors.
TATA SONS LTD.,
Agents.
By their Constituted Attorney.
M. N. Kuka.
4695

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership existing between our clients Mr. SAMALDAS PARBHOODAS and his son Mr. DHARAMDAS SAMALDAS, carrying on business as share and stock brokers under the name of Messrs. Parbhoodas Jeevandas has been dissolved by mutual consent from Chaiter Sud 1, Samvat 1988, that is to say the 6th day of April 1932, the said Dharamdas Samaldas having retired from the firm. As from the said date Mr. Samaldas Parbhoodas will be the sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Parbhoodas Jeewandas.

Mr. Samaldas Parbhoodas is entitled to recover all outstandings, bills, etc., on behalf of the firm.

Dated this 8th day of April 1932.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Attorneys for Mr. Samaldas Parbhoodas and Mr. Dharamdas Samaldas.
4692.

Public Notices

ANNOUNCEMENT

AGENCIES.

We are now allotting AGENCIES for large and small territories in India for Petrol Crude Oil, Diesel Oil, and other Oil Products. Applications from Influential Parties may be sent to WESTERN INDIA OIL DISTRIBUTING Co., P.O. Box 975, Bombay with full particulars and Bank references.
T 4627

INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE.

CONSTITUTED UNDER ACT NO. VIII OF 1929.

USE SOFT COKE FOR COMFORTABLE, CLEAN & QUICK COOKING.

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SOFT COKE IS CHEAPER IN USE THAN ANY OTHER WAY OF COOKING.

The advantages of using Soft Coke have been amply proved as will be seen from the following testimonials received:—

Delhi, 8th November, 1931.

The Lady Canvasser of the Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee came to my house to demonstrate the use of a novel and good kind of coal. I have never seen before so cheap and smokeless a coke. It is a mistake that I used Charcoal as a domestic fuel so long. I think that use of this Coke will effect a saving. If you are using Charcoal you should give this coke a trial.

(Sd.) Mrs. ASAF ALI,
wife of Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law

The Lady Canvasser of Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee came to me and demonstrated the use of Soft Coke. It is very good and smokeless. She also showed me different kinds of ovens and how to use them. I too myself lighted the Soft Coke. It is far better than Charcoal.

It is admirably suited for the ladies because it gives no trouble to the eyes on account of smoke or does not cause headache. I am using it.

(Sd.) .....
Wife of Dr. M. A. Ansari.

Using Soft Coke for fire is very profitable. It is much better than other coal. By using it expenses can be curtailed a good deal. I think every one should burn Soft Coke.

(Sd.) Mrs. SAHNI,
Wife of Mr. J. N. Sahni,
Editor, "Hindusthan Times".
Delhi.

For particulars of Soft Coke please write to the SECRETARY, INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

VALUABLE and complete machinery of an upto-date Soda Water Factory in Bombay is to be sold. It has amongst others:

6 Slates Tanks.
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1 Riley; 12 Head Crown Work Filling Machines.
1 Automatic Crowner and Syruper.
1 Worthington Air Pressure Pump and Vessel.
1 Riley Soda Water Machine.

with the Good-will of the business established in 1886.

Offers are invited by the undersigned. Further particulars will be available at the Office of the undersigned at 33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ratanshaw Nariman Kapadia.
4694.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SABAN KURJEE LALJEE alias SABANALLI KOORJI, of Bombay Shia Mahomedan Inhabitant, a dealer in firewood and chemicals, residing at Jacob Circle, without the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased.

MAHOMED SABAN, of Bombay Shia Mahomedan Inhabitant a dealer in firewood and chemicals, residing at Jacob Circle one of the sons of the deceased abovenamed.
.. .. Petitioner

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL.

The 7th day of April, 1932.
Messrs. B. G. PANDIT & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4693.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

—:o:—

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of SHAH KANJI GOCULDAS of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, who resided at House No. 152, at Lohar Chawl Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased.

CHHOTALAL KANJI, of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at House No. 152, at Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the sole executor and trustee of the Last Will and Testament of Shah Kanji Goculdas, the deceased abovenamed .. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 5th day of April, 1932.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4691.

100,000 AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M. A., ML., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help". Annual reading Rs. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State Birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City

ANNUAL READING

1 Year. Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details. 1 year, Rs. 10. V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horroscope for time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. GANDHI SOTSRI NILAYAM, Tiruttani, S. India.

THIRD TRIUMPHANT WEEK

SAROJ'S
100 per cent Talkie
GUL-BAKAVALI
Shows: 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M
EXTRA AT 3 P.M.
GLOBE TALKIES
(Sandhurst Road)

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS, HOUSE AND BUNGALOW OWNERS, HOUSE BUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 TO 400 BRAS (100 SQ. FT.) SUPERIOR FLOWER DESIGN AND MARBLE MOSAIC TILES OF VARIOUS COLOURS AND DESIGNS.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction in convenient lots of 5 to 25 bras THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th day of April, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Raval & Co., at their Raval Tiles Factory, in old Cotton Godown, behind Kamal Mansions, Grant's Buildings, Colaba, the above-mentioned tiles.

Messrs. Raval & Co., have recently started to manufacture under the supervision of two Italian tiles experts, cement and marble mosaic tiles of various colours and attractive designs. It is not yet 6 months that the tiles are being manufactured. Nearly 100 to 150 buildings have been fitted with these tiles and awarded gold medals.

These tiles are made more durable by up-to-date modern and scientific process after reducing cement into liquid pulp by using abundant water. Instead of spending monies after advertisements, the proprietors have decided to sell these tiles by auction in order to introduce to the public, these liquid wet process tiles and get convinced by actual use.

These tiles are twice polished and the finished touch is to be given when the same have been fitted.

The above goods can be inspected 2 days prior to the day of sale at the said Raval Cement Tiles Factory, behind Kamal Mansions, Grant's Buildings, Colaba or at Messrs. Raval & Co., Bank Street, Fort.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS TO PURCHASE A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT TANK BUNDER ROAD, AND GORUPDEV ROAD, OPPOSITE THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 11th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises

ALL that piece of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tank Bunder Road, admeasuring about 2010 square yards bearing Collector's New No. B|16296, 16335; New Survey No. 3B|3712, 4|3712; Cadastral Survey No. 637 of Mazagaon Division and bounded on the North by the property in the occupation of Noor Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed and others; on the South partly by Tank Bunder Road and partly by the property in the occupation of Jagjivandas Narsidas and another bearing C.S. No. 638; on the East partly by the property in the occupation of Jagjivandas Narsidas and another bearing C.S. No. 638 and partly by the property in the occupation of Muncherji Hirjibhoy bearing C.S. No. 636 and on the West partly by the property in the occupation of Noormahomed Haji Jhan Mahomed and others bearing C.S. No. 639 and partly by Gorupdev Road.

The property realises about Rs 1,700/- per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

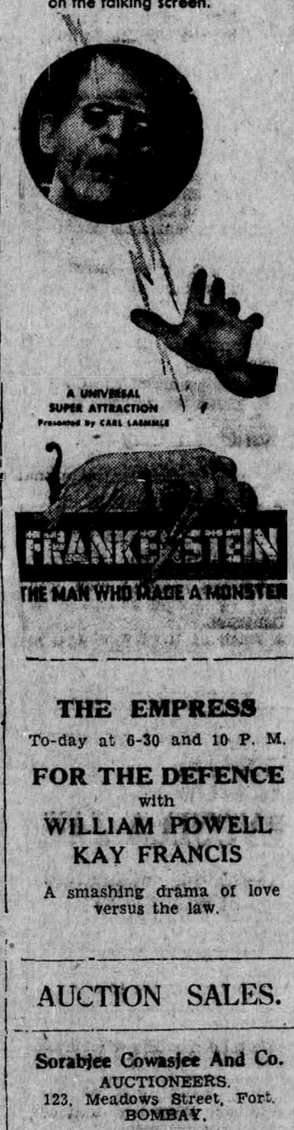
THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.

NO THRILLER EVER MADE CAN TOUCH IT!

This tale of a monster who looked like a man... conceived in madness... built with love!

Look... listen... and wonder at the strangest story ever told... now brought to fantastic life on the talking screen.



THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.

FOR THE DEFENCE
with
WILLIAM POWELL
KAY FRANCIS

A smashing drama of love versus the law.

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at the Junction of Kamatipura 13th Street and 12th Street; Foras Road, on TUESDAY, the 19th April 1932, at 4-30 P. M. at the premises of the property by order of the Court Receiver appointed, Receiver in Suit No. 24 of 1928: Salebhai Esufali Pishori and others vs. Akberalli Gulamalli and another in exercise of the directions vested in him by the Decree made on the 5th March, 1930:—

Government leasehold land with the messuages or buildings standing thereon, situate at the Junction of Kamatipura, 13th Street, Foras Road and Kamatipura 12th Street, Bombay, admeasuring about 636 square yards which land bears Collector's Old Nos. 91-92-93; New Nos. 16095, 16096 and 16097; Old Survey Nos. 4545 to 4548 and 4338 and New Survey No. 1 and 2/6877 Cadastral Survey No. 195 of the Byculla Division and bears Municipal "E" Ward Nos. 2248 and 49 (2) and Street Nos. 18 and 22 and 46 and 93-95 Foras Road and 12th and 13th Kamatipura Streets.

Full particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the receiver, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga „	5860	29 Mar	13 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@18 Apr.
xTango Maru	6893	15 Apr.	1 May.
*Hiyeizan Maru	4614	18 Apr	28 April.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@30 Apr.
*Tokiwa Maru	5339	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@16 May

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru	10000	14 Apr.	1 May
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 April	12 May

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	4 May	10 May.
Shinyo Maru	22000	15 May.	21 May.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yussen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegram: "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVCIES.
Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A WAY TO HEALTH

Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion, resulting in Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite, etc.

Gajjar's Liver Solution

sets right all such troubles and shows a way to health and its pleasures.

Ask for Particulars and Pamphlet

Gajjar's Ionic Pharmacy
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

RINGOL Compound
PREPARED ON THE TRUE RACER PRINCIPLE
FOR ALL SHIP PURPOSES
K. A. PARADKER & CO.
BOMBAY.

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TRADE AND FINANCE

RISE IN SECURITY PORTFOLIO OF THE BANK

Government Securities Steady

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, April 8.

Owing to a sharp fall in commodity prices, the outlook for all markets was somewhat depressed.

MONEY.

The money market was very steady with call funds placed up to 5½ per cent. Large purchases of treasury bills amounting to about Rs. 349 lakhs and the comparatively small maturities of about Rs. 247.75 lakhs account for the stringency. Furthermore, no sales of sterling were made to Government on tap during the week, thus the extra supply of funds to the market through this source was also cut off. The trade demand shows a shrinkage of Rs. 152.83 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 4½ per cent. Two months 4½ per cent. and three and six months 4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 1st April 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 222.62 lakhs in the cash balance of the bank now amounting to Rs. 11,95,40,000 as compared with Rs. 11.18 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 15.62, an increase of Rs. 2.24 per cent over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 60.19 lakhs and by Rs. 2.58 lakhs respectively, while cash credits have declined by Rr. 36.26 lakhs. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 174.62 lakhs to Rs. 9.02 crores and other deposits by Rs. 175.91 lakhs to Rs. 62.82 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 6 per cent.

The above statement shows a substantial increase in the cash balance. It is after a lapse of nearly four months that the cash balance has increased from the neighbourhood of Rs. 9 crores to Rs. 12 crores. This is a clear indication of the return of funds to trade centres. Another noteworthy feature of the statement is a rise in the security portfolio of the Bank by Rs. 32.57 lakhs and the figures almost corresponds to the fall in the securities in the Paper Currency Reserve. It would appear from this that the Bank is gradually repaying the loan borrowed against securities from the Paper Currency department.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Prices of gilt-edged stocks were maintained, but the tendency was lower following changes in the values of India sterling stocks in London. 3½ per cent. Paper after declining to Rs. 60.2, recovered and closed at Rs. 61-2. Enquiry for investment in short-term bonds continues, but the volume of business put through was limited. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan kept almost unchanged at Rs. 98-8. 1935 and 1933 loans changed hands at Rs. 97-4 and Rs. 100-1 and 1939-44 loan at Rs. 91. 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 kept steady at Rs. 100-8 and 1933-36 loan at Rs. 100. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 103-6 and treasury bonds at Rs. 102. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan quietened to Rs. 68-2, while 1934-37 loan steadied to Rs. 90-12 4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loans is quoted at Rs. 78-6 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 96-12.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The currency return of the 31st March shows a decrease of Rs. 145.64 lakhs in notes in circulation now standing at Rs. 178.13 crores. Silver coin and silver bullion have both increased by Rs. 11.84 lakhs to Rs. 101.96 crores, and by Rs. 36.93 lakhs to Rs. 9.22 crores respectively. Gold bullion has also increased by Rs. 14.93 lakhs to Rs. 5.26 crores. Securities in India have declined by Rs. 184.39 lakhs to Rs. 57.93 crores and Internal bills of exchange by Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 375 lakhs. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 65.37 as against 64.48 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

After an early weakness, the rate for sterling exchange rallied and a steadier undertone once again prevailed. Ready T. T. after opening at 1s. 6-3/32 fell as low as 1s. 5-15/16d. but recovered subsequently to 1s. 6-1/16d. for sellers and no buyers under 1s. 6-1/8d. The rejection of all tenders by Government and the reduction in the amount of weekly tenders from one million to half a million was the principal cause of strength in the latter part. Gold export bills continue to decline and merchandise bills are indeed disappointing. The following are the forward rates:—April 1/6-1/32 and May 1/6d.

The dollar sterling quotation was erratic during the week fluctuating between dol. 3.76¼ and dol. 3.81, the closing being dol. 3.77½. French francs moved sympathetically and closed at 95¾. The Belga and the Italian lira remained almost unchanged at about 27.00 and 73.20 respectively.

A press communique of the 5th instant states that sterling purchased by Government from 26th to 31st March amounted to £988,000 and on 1st and 2nd April £37,000/. During the fiscal year such purchased amounted to £40,649,000. The total remittances to the Home Treasury during the financial year amounted to £63,096,804 of which £14,047,804 represent sales of sterling.

Another communique of the 6th instant states that all tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 6th April have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday the 12th April on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

Prices in the gold market were on the whole steady with narrow day to day movements following London New York cross rate. Ready was quoted at about Rs. 26.15 almost throughout the week with a slight recession towards the middle to Rs. 26.11. The turnover both in ready and in forward was restricted. The total exports by last week's mail S. S. "Strathnaver" amounted to about Rs. 46.56 lakhs. The quotation for gold in London improved during the week from 108s. 4d. to 109s. 8d. but finished at 109s. The price of sovereigns kept steady at about Rs. 17-0 both for ready and forward. The daily offtake continues at the small figure of 2,000 to 3,000 tolas with stocks approximating 5 lakhs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 27-1 and Rs. 26-11 both for ready and April settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 58, 86 bar and coin.

The Transvaal gold output for February 1932 amounted to 914,012 fine ounces as compared with 936,784 fine ounces for January 1932 and 839,937 fine ounces for February 1931.

SILVER.

The silver market was characterised by easy conditions following advices from Shanghai and the fall in the price of the metal in London. Local factors are little encouraging, the daily offtake being barely 25 bars, and trade in forward deliveries negligible. Even the renewed talks about an international conference on silver did little to infuse strength in the market. Ready silver persistently declined during the week from Rs. 54-8 to Rs. 53-7, but recovered and closed at 53-12. Stocks on hand continue at the large figure of some 12,000 bars. The Shanghai tael eased from 18 9/16d. to 18-7 7/8 with a slight reaction to 1s. 8d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 17 1/2d. and 16 13/16d. for ready and 17 9/16d. and 16 7/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 54-8 and Rs. 53-7 for ready and Rs. 54-12 and Rs. 53-9 for April settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 12 bars and Rs. 11,700 in coin.

SHARES

The Share market was weak following a slump in commodity prices and business was still largely interbazar investors holding out entirely. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 665—662-8; Century Rs. 198-12; Central India Rs. 258-12—260; Crescent Rs. 52-8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 293-12; Indore Malwa Rs. 336-4; Kohinoor Rs. 120; New Great Rs. 123-12; Pearls Rs. 167-8; Simplex Rs. 20; and Swadeshi Rs. 195.

Similar conditions obtained in the miscellaneous section. Tata Ordys. were almost unchanged at Rs. 22-4 and Defds. at Rs. 285. Tata Hydros. were placed at Rs. 117-8 and Andhra Valleys at Rs. 790. Tata Power Ordys. showed no change at Rs. 451-4, and Alcocks at Rs. 108-12. Bombay Burma shares quietened to Rs. 316-4, while Bombay Trams steadied to Rs. 109-11. Bombay Steams remained unaltered at Rs. -90 and Bundi Cement at Rs. 14-6. Indian Cements closed at Rs. 182-8 with Katnis Ordys. at Rs. 148-2.

Imperial Bank shares steadied from Rs. 987-8 to Rs. 990, while Contributories showed little change at Rs. 239-6. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 86xd. and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 15.

COTTON AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report dated 8th April:—

COTTON

The American market this week is 14 points lower, having fluctuated between 6.31 (May) which was the highest (4th April) and 5.92 which was the lowest (7th April), the range for the week being 39 points. The weakness is chiefly due to America's financial conditions and the decline in their Stock market.

Our local market closes Rs. 6¼ lower. The highest rate touched was Rs. 186¼ (4th April) and the lowest Rs. 174 (7th April). the range for the week being Rs. 12¼. Broach J/Aug after all opened on the 4th instant at Rs. 192 being Rs. 8 higher than Broach A/May. The highest rate touched was Rs. 193 (4th April) and the lowest Rs. 182¼ (7th April). the range for the week being Rs. 10¾. There was liquidation of long accounts by weak-holders and non-cotton men and buying and covering by Export and Commission Houses, Japanese and a prominent Bazar operator. After a fall of over Rs. 60 within a short period, we think the market is in a healthy position and would readily respond to bullish influences. We favour purchases at current and lower prices. We think applying of Teji-options (Premium Rs. 14½ per candy) a very good proposition indeed.

To-day's closing rates as compared to last week's are as follows:—

1st April Broach A/May Rs. 185½; 31st Mar New York May 6.10; Liverpool May 4.61

8th April Broach A/May Rs. 176; 7th April New York May 5.96 Liverpool May 4.39

Linseed: To-day's closing rate is Rs. 6-0-3 (May) compared to last week's Rs. 6-2-3. The highest rate was Rs. 6-4-0 (4th April) and the lowest was Rs. 5-14-3 (7th April). Trading in September delivery opened on the 4th instant at Rs. 6-10-6 which was the highest touched and the lowest was Rs. 6-4-3 (7th April). Tejimandi premium is Rs. 0-5-0 for May and Rs. 0-14-6 for September.

Wheat: To-day's closing rate is Rs. 4-5-3 (May) compared to last week's Rs. 4-4-3. The highest rate was Rs. 4-5-3 (8th April) and the lowest was Rs. 4-3-6 (2nd April). Trading in September delivery opened on the 4th instant at Rs. 4-8-0 which was the highest touched and the lowest was Rs. 4-5-3 (7th April). Tejimandi premium is Rs. 0-3-6 for May and Rs. 0-8-6for September.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF MILL CLOTH.

Bombay, Apr. 3.

The Bombay Millowners' Association has issued the following weekly quotations of local made piece-goods and yarns.

	Rs. A. P.
GREY UNBLEACHED.	
Longcloth (S. quality)	0 12 0
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 1 9
Shirtings	0 11 0
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi border)	0 11 9
Drills	0 9 3
T. Cloths	0 11 0
Domestics	0 11 3
Salita	0 10 9
Salita	0 10 9
Domestics	0 11 0
Cnadars	0 11 6
WHITE BLEACHED.	per piece.
Longcloth	Not quoted.
Striped Shirting	3 4 6
Twills	6 2 0
DYED GOODS.	
Dyed Lonkcloth (black)	7 7 3
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red)	Not quoted.
FANCY GOODS.	
Susi, Grey Weft	1 15 0
Susi Check	Not quoted.
Sholapur Coating	7 0 0
Sholapur Coating	5 8 0
Striped Drills	Not quoted
Kashmere Cloth	2 8 0
YARN.	per dozen.
	per lb.
4s Bump (nominal)	0 3 3
6 1/2s All Waste	0 4 9
8 1/2s	0 6 0
0 1/2s	0 6 6
12 1/2s	0 6 9
16s	0 7 9
20s	0 8 6
24s	0 9 3
32s	0 11 3
40s	0 13 0

HEALTH IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended April 2, were as under:

CHOLERA:—During the week there were in all 3 attacks and no death due to cholera against 2 attacks and one death in the previous week. Among the districts including Town Circles Belgaum alone reported the attacks, all other districts including those in Sind continuing to be free.

PLAGUE:—In the Presidency proper there were in all 175 attacks and 124 deaths from Plague against 171-70 in the previous week. The returns by districts including Town Circles were as follows:—Belgaum 62 attacks and 43 deaths against 73-50; Satara 38-27 against 26-11; Dharwar 20-10 against 22-10; Bijapur 2-5 against 10-5; Kanara 17-10 against 14-5; Kaira 17-12 against 21/16; Surat 4-3 against 2-1; Ratnagiri 4/5 against 0-1; Bombay Suburban 4-3 against 1-1; Thana 3-3 against nil and Bombay City 4-3 against 2-1.

SMALL-POX:—The following is the extent of prevalence of small-pox in the Presidency by districts including Town Circles during the week: Thana 48 attacks and one death; Sholapur 30-5. Dharwar 31-6; Kolaba 12-0; Surat 8/2; Kanara 8-0; Bijapur 4-0; Belgaum 2-1; East Khandesh 1-0; West Khandesh 4-0; Poona 1/1; Karachi 0. Hyderabad 54-22; Nawabshah 77-7; Thar and Parkar 37-3; Sukkur 5-2; Larkana 1-0; Dadu 59-5 and Bombay City 7-4. Total 41 attcks and 67 deaths against 259/31 in the previous week.

INFLUENZA:—Only two attacks and two deaths from Influenza were reported from Bombay City during the week.

TAILS of INDIA COMPETITION

Rs. 1,000 GUARANTEED, 1st PRIZE

For An

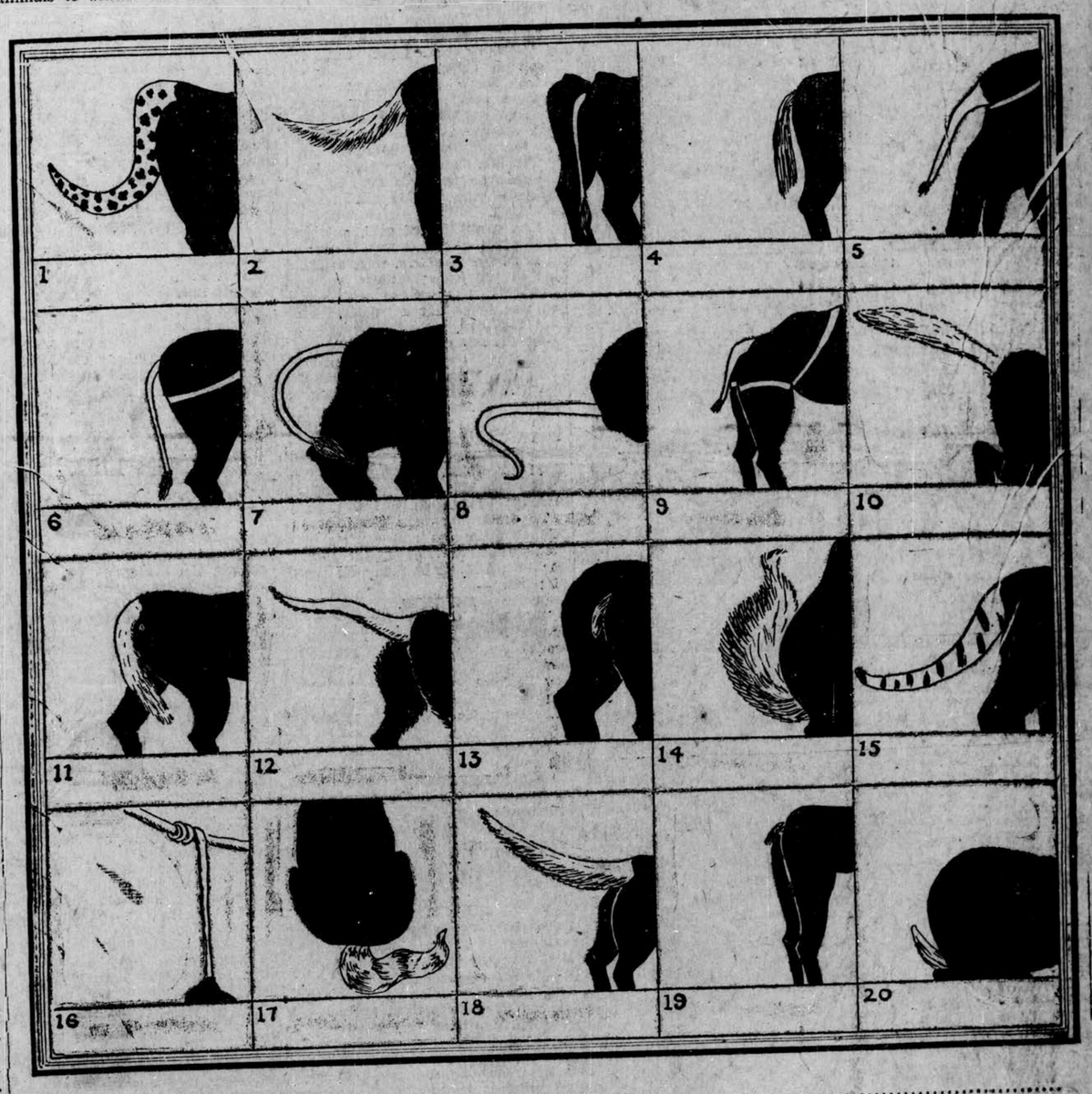
ALL-CORRECT SOLUTION

Rs. 300, 2nd PRIZE: Rs. 200, 3rd PRIZE

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES.

Simplicity is the key-note of this Super Competition. Here you have illustrated twenty tails of common and familiar animals and which are well-known even to the youngest of children. To simplify this competition further, we have given the names of the twenty animals to which these tails resp ectively belong. Can you name them correctly? Rs. 1,000 awaits you if you do.



NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Rules

1. Here are the names of the twenty animals whose tails are represented above: LION, TIGER, CAT, DOG, HORSE, MONKEY, SQUIRREL, LEOPARD, SHEEP, DONKEY, JACKAL, RAT, HYENA, ELEPHANT, COW, FOX, CAMEL, RABBIT, WOLF, DEER.
2. Each picture represents one of the twenty tails given in the clues. What you have to do is to sellect the correct word for the animal, for each picture and write it clearly in the space provided.
3. Only the words in the clues must be used.
4. After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN HALF or QUARTER ANNA STAMPS to:—

"COMPETITION MANAGER,"
TAILS OF INDIA COMPETITION,
P. O. Bo x No. 706,
Bombay.

5. Address your entries to "The Tails of India Competition" in an envelope and enclose 8 annas in coin, instead of sending stamps, if you like and drop it one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" "Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar."
6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on *18th APRIL 1932.*
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in "The

Life and Vitality given by VIROL!

Once a Hopeless Case of Wasting
These 3 photos show the remarkable effect of Virol on C. Colston, given up by two doctors at the age of five. Full medical report on application to Virol Ltd.

(Before Virol) Same boy age 5. (After Virol)

Build your child's body for life!

Virol is literally the Food of Life. Case after case proves by photographs and authenticates by doctors' testimony that Virol abounds in the vital foods without which healthy life and growth cannot exist.

Build your child's body for life by giving Virol now. Virol strengthens the body, enriches the blood, and greatly increases the powers of resistance to infection.

VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

I.P. 922,

Keep PEPS By Your Bedside!

Banish NIGHT-COUGH

SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, etc.

DON'T let coughing bouts, bronchitis, or bronchial asthma rob you of sleep and rest. Keep a bottle of Peps by your bedside and take one or two of these wonderful breatheable tablets on retiring.

Peps quickly soothe and repair the delicate lining membrane of throat and bronchials, made sore by constant coughing. They stimulate the bronchial glands, stop wheeziness and tightness of chest, make the breathing easy, and ensure restful nights.

Taken in the morning, Peps clear the breathing tubes of irritating impurities accumulated during the night; they banish early-morning cough. Peps are indispensable to everyone with a weakness affecting throat, bronchials or lungs. Medicine dealers everywhere sell Peps at One Rupee a bottle.

PEPS

WONDERFUL BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS

"WE MUST HOLD ON TO INDIA, OR STARVE"

British Padre's Warning To His Countrymen

In the course of an article in the "Shrewsbury Times," in mail week, Rev. Mr. Ellis, C. Roberts "formerly lecturer under Madras University and lately Vicar of Alberbury, Salop," writes:— a

The misguided idealism which finds sympathy for a bankrupt swindler, and none for his honest, hard-pressed creditors, which commiserates the murderer and disregards his victim, out of place in a world in which our country must strive and suffer to the utmost to secure, not prosperity not comparative safety, but bare existence, and it is in such a world that we are now living. Liberalism strongly resembles the member of a little community in Oliver Twist, who was described by his comrades as "cutting away when things goes wrong, and eating up all the wittles when they go right." These are not times when 'cutting away" is helpful, and without hard work and careful rationing on the part of our community there will be no "wittles" to eat up.

"Wittles" is rather a vulgar form of a homely word, but I use it deliberately, partly in the exasperation of an old scholar who sees more elegant language employed by ignorant people to wrap up pestilent nonsense, and partly because we are dealing with very ugly, homely, vulgar fact, which the idealist does his utmost to disguise. This fact is that none of us can do without food. If once we hand over India to the Congress, then India will immediately suffer civil war, with its accompaniments of famine.

We ourselves would lose the interest on some thousand million pounds invested in legitimate and beneficial enterprise in that country. We should also lose all our trade with India. And that means that we should be unable to buy food, and that, of course, means starvation for our vast people. And this ruin would come upon us with a rush. Already the nation has begun to live on its capital; how could it bear these additional losses of capital and income? The problem is as simple as ABC, and if it were honestly stated by our politicians not a child fail to understand it. We must hold on to India, or starve.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

LONDON, March 23.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following report:

GOLD.

On the 17th inst. the Bank of England reduced its official rate of discount from 4 per cent. to 3-1/2 per cent.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £120,804,985 on the 16th inst. as compared with £120,801,751 on the previous Wednesday.

The s.s. "Malwa" which left Bombay on the 19th inst. carries gold to the value of about £735,000.

Fair quantities of gold, a large proportion of which was the product of old jewellery, were available in the open market during the week; most of the gold offered was taken for a destination not disclosed.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
March.		
17th	114s. 5d.	14s. 10.2d.
18th	114s. 4d.	14s. 10.3d.
19th	113s. 2d.	15s. 0.2d.
21st	112s. 10d.	15s. 0.7d.
22nd	113s. 1d.	15s. 0.3d.
23rd	113s. 2d.	15s. 0.2d.
Average	113s. 6d.	14s. 11.6d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 14th inst. to mid-day on the 21st inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British India	£1,616,024
British South Africa	1,233,402
Brazil	276,785
Australia	6,538
New Zealand	26,350
Iraq	22,834
Other countries	15,793
	£3,197,741

EXPORTS.

France	£2,270,211
Netherlands	109,504
Switzerland	5,849
Other countries	2,843
	£2,388,407

SILVER.

Prices have again been affected by movements in the exchanges and during the week declined to 17-3/4d. for cash and 17.13/16d. for two months' delivery, which were the quotations fixed yesterday. To-day, however, in the absence of selling, prices advanced sharply, cash rising 7/16d. and two monnths' delivery 3/8d., both positions being quoted at 18-3/16d., the rise being somewhat out of proportion to the amount of business transacted.

Eastern rates showing weakness, occasioned some selling from both India and China, although the latter has also made purchases to cover bear sales. America has been more disposed to support the market, having been a buyer on most afternoons.

Following the lowering of the Bank Rate, the premium on silver for forward delivery has disappeared, prices to-day being quoted level.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 14th inst. to mid-day on the 21st inst.:—

IMPORTS.

Yugoslavia	£180,399
France	35,039
Australia	13,719
British South Africa	3,948
New Zealand	3,046
Belgium	2,325
Aden & Dependencies	9,240
Other countries	1,255
	£248,971

EXPORTS.

British India	£41,916
United States of America	25,900
Germany	4,162
France	5,220
Denmark	1,666
Other countries	3,381
	£82,244

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.	Two Months' delivery.
March 17th	18.0d.	18.1/8d.
March 18th	18-1/16.	18.3/16d.
March 19th	18.1/16d.	18.1/8d.
March 21st	17.13/16d.	17-7/8d.
March 22nd	17.3/4d.	17.13/16d.
March 23rd	18-3/16d.	18.3/16d.
Average	17.979d.	18.052d.

IN NEW YORK.

(cents per ounce .999 fine).

March 16th	30
March 17th	29.1/2
March 18th	29.3/4
March 19th	29.5/8
March 21st	29-1/8
March 22nd	29.1/4

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 17th inst., to 23rd inst. was dol. 3.66.1/4 and the lowest dol. 3.61.

"SCIENCE CANNOT EXPLAIN LIFE"

Existence Itself A Mystery

Science is utterly incompetent to explain the existence of the world as we know it now, declared Sir Oliver Lodge, in his foundation oration at University College, W., in mail week.

"Existence itself is a problem beyond its scope. If we can trace back the present condition of things to a dim and distant past, in which they were not so complicated, and can realise that they have developed out of a much simpler and more homogeneous condition, we have exhausted the powers of physical science in the quest of origins.

"We are as yet a long way from having done as much as that, but the efforts of the great astronomers of the day, combined with the researches of the mathematical physicistsstend to bring an interpretation of that kind somewhere within the bounds of at least speculative possibility.

"The origin of a solar system, the birth of the stars, and even the previous condition of the grea within our reach.

SPIRITUAL INFLUENCES

"Yet manifestly here is no ultimate origin. The existence of this has to be accounted for just as completely as the existence of the universe to-day.

"Existence itself is a mystery, and whethe. it has a purpose or not is subject to controversy. There are those who think that the process of evolution is guided and controlled towards some ultimate end. There are others who think that it is the product of a random dance of atoms, abandoned to the play of forces which act upon them.

"One idea of evolution is that it is a mere unfolding of what is already essentially there . . . that all material operations in the world were latent in the fiery cloud or nebula to which it owed its origin. I contend that this doctrine is entirely untrue. There must have been in existence a number of spiritual influences which ultimately became incarnate or incorporated with the matter, but which previously gave no sign and were not taken into consideration. Evolution ought to take the whole into account.

"Live things it is now generally admitted are actuated by something more than the physics and chemistry of their material organism. We must transcend the limitations of physical science, even in its broadest vein, and admit the working and operation of a superhuman guiding and directing Power."

STUDIES IN GERMANY

Applications Invited For Stipends

The Secretary, India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie, Munich, Residency, Germany, writes:—

The Institute invites applications for the following stipens for Indian students at different German Universities for the academic year 1932-1933.

One stipend at the University of Breslau in the shape of free tuition and a pocket money of RM 30.—(thirty Marks) per month. (Only for arts subjects, such as philosophy, philology, indology, mathematics, fine arts, etc.)

One at the Technological University (Technische Hochschule) of Dresden in the shape of free tuition.

One at the Agricultural University of Hohenheim in the shape of free tuition and free lodging.

One at the University of Commerce and Industry (Hanaelshochschule) in Nurnberg in the shape of free tuition and free board in the Mensa Accademica.

These four stipends are tenable provisionally for two academic semesters only, of which the first begins with November 1932 and the second ends with July 1933.

Only graduates of recognised Indian Universities are eligible to these stipends. Non-graduates will be given consideration only if they have been recognised literary or scientific achievements to their credit. Every application should be accompanied by certifivates of Professors under whose direction the applicant has hitherto carried on his studies.

KNOWLEDGE OF GERMAN

No application will be given any consideration unless it is guaranteed for by some eminent professor or an otherwise well-known personage that the applicant is really earnest about his application and will certainly come to Germany before the 1st October next, if a stipend is offered to him.

The semester begins with November, but the stipendiaries will have to reach Munich on or before the 1st October and stay here for four weeks at their own cost, devoting their time to the study of German, although it is presupposed that they already possess a working knowledge of the same.

All aplications should reach the Secretary at the above address before the 1st June next. A special committee of experts will select the candidates from among the applicants who will be promptly informed of the decision. The selection will be determined solely and wholly by the academic qualifications of the applicants. The certificates and testimonials of the applicant will not be returned to them.

PRACTICAL TRAINING

We take this opportunity to make it known to the Indian public that in course of the last two years we have received many applications from Indian students of Engineering and Technology asking for facilities for practical training in German factories. In response to this demand we have in the past done our best to procure those facilities for really qualified applicants and in future too we shall be always prepared to do the same. Although no definite promise can be given beforehand, a limited number of Indian students may be provided with facilities for practical training in General Mechanical Engineering, Paste-board Industry, Manufacture of Sewing Machines, etc. Qualified Indian students desirous of such facilities should formally apply to the India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie. In no case is there any prospect of pecuniary remuneration for the labour rendered at the respective factories.

MAHOMET'S TUNIC BY AIR

Police Guard For £500,000 Relic

Armed detectives, travelling in special aeroplanes, will guard the sacred tunic of Mahomet which the Dayang Muda of Sarawak is bringing to England, says the "Daily Herald".

The Princess, the English-born wife of the only Rajah in the world who is of English descent, reaches Britain next month with the sacred tunic of which she is the guardian.

Reputed to have been worn by the Prophet himself, the tunic is the most valuable relic of its kind in the world. It has been insured for £500,000.

Last month the Princess was received into the Moslem faith while flying.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

INDIAN CALENDER.
Hindu—Chaitra Sud 5, 1988.
Paris—Avan 7, 301.
Muslim—Zilhij 3, 1350.
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 55m.
Phases of the Moon: New Moon 9th April 6h. 51m. a.m. First Quarter 14th April, 8h. 46m. a.m. Full Moon 21st Aprol 2h. 57m. a.m. Last Quarter 27th April 8h. 44m. p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Miss Lakdawalla and Instumental Music by Luxuman R. Kamat (Violin Solo); 9 p.m. News in Hindi, New York opening, Liverpool closing and Bombay Current Rates, 9-20 p.m. Taraporewalla's Book Chat.

BAND AT BAPTISTA GARDENS. The Band of the 4th Bn. (P.W.O.) 8th Punjab Regiment, will play a Programme of Music at the Joseph Baptista Gardens, Mazagon, Bombay to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.

MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this Charitable dispensary during the month of February-March was 1571, of whom 940 were males and 631 females.

GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday (12th inst.), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. Ervad R. D. Dastur Meherji Rana will expound Yasna Ha 28 Stanza I.

A SIGNAL FOR FUTURE WORK

Dock Workers Urged To Stand By Union

A meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union on Sunday morning in Kurla Street. Dr. Shetty presided, and among the speakers were Sjts. Mukundlal Sircar, Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Shiv Sharma, Abdul Majid and others. They told the the strikers that the strike in which they had come out victorious was only a signal for the future work. The workers in the docks and all over the country were awakened to their rights. They should all stand by their Union and increase its strength. They should not be deceived by the sweet words of anyone.

Now that the strike was over they must not make any difference between the strikers and non strikers.

Their fight could only be carried on by being of one mind, and here there was no question of religion or caste.

Government House News

Bombay.—Sir Hugh and Lady Stephenson, Lt.-Colonel H. F. Brace and Miss Brace, Captain and Mrs. A. D. Macnamara, Captain J. L. Wardle and Mr. R. S. Wright left Government House, Bombay, on Saturday.

PATHE CINEMA.
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10.
MAT: THURS: 3-30.

THE CHARM OF HIGH ROMANCE!
THE GLAMOUR OF DARING ADVENTURE!
Columbia Pictures presents
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Thrilling ALL-TALKING romance of adventure
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"GURU OF GUIDE SIGNALLERS"

Tribute To Late Cubmaster Morris

GOVERNOR AT GRAND RALLY OF SCOUTS

BOMBAY, April 10.

A grand rally of the 1,200 Bombay Scouts, Cubs and Rovers was held this morning on the Esplanade Maidan when Sir Frederick Sykes inspected the various groups. Among those present on the occasion were Sir Chunilal Mehta, Provincial Commissioner, Lady Mehta, Mrs. Eastley, Provincial Commissioner for Girl Guides, Mr. G. V. Bevoor, District Commissioner for Boy Scouts, Mr. Venkateshwaran, Provincial Secretary for Boy Scouts, and Mrs. Hudson, Provincial Secretary for Girl Guides.

The function commenced with a grand howl of the cubs round His Excellency, after which the Chief Scout went round and inspected the Scouts and the cubs conducted by Mr. Bevoor. His Excellency later unveiled the portrait of the late Cubmaster Mr. P. B. Morris.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency in the course of his speech said:—

It is now three years since I last had the honour of attending a Boy Scouts Rally in Bombay. They have been three years of stress and strain, but in spite of that I am glad to see the Boy Scout Movement still flourishes, the same keen and widespread interest is displayed, and the same efficiency is maintained. I am indeed glad of this, for with the extension of self-Government in India which we are now anticipating nothing is more necessary than an education of the youth of India in citizenship, and what better education could there be than that provided by the Boy Scout movement.

TRIBUTE TO CUB MASTER MORRIS.

We have met here, to-day, to commemorate the work of the late Cubmaster, Mr. P. B. Morris. His life, though a short one, was an admirable example of the spirit which this movement seeks to engender, and I hope that his memory will inspire all Scouts and Cubs in Bombay to follow his example of devoted service and loyalty to the Scout creed. He was born on the 12th of December 1903 and after completing his school training at the Master's Tutorial High School he joined St. Xavier's College in the year 1922-23. In the influenza epidemic he came in contact with Scouter R. D. Talati, who gave him the important work of organising the Bombay Presidency Troop, the 8th Bombay Troop. He attended the International and Imperial Jamboree in 1924 and had the honour of carrying the flag of India. While in England for the Jamboree he successfully completed his practical course of the Wood Badge.

On his return he was appointed Assistant Scout Master of the 8th Troop and also took charge of the 42nd Bombay Pack. He was elected a member of the Governing Council in 1928, and it is largely to his enthusiastic labours that we owe the fact that we are to-day in full possession of our beautiful headquarter building. Mr. Morris resigned from the Bombay Troop in 1930 and joined the 33rd Bombay Troop as an Instructor in Signalling and subsequently became an Assistant Scout Master in charge of Sea Scouting.

GURU OF GUIDE SIGNALLERS.

His work as a signaller was marked by that thoroughness which characterised all his doings, and it also afforded him an opportunity to display his capacity as a teacher. Indeed, it may be said that he was the guru of almost all guide signallers in Bombay, as his many years work as an Instructor brought all into contact with his teaching. His death has left a sad gap in the Scout Movement in Bombay, but I trust that his memory will long continue to be an inspiration to the movement and to all Scouts and Cubs of Bombay. I have now much pleasure in unveiling his photograph.

The proceedings came to a close with a grand howl of the cubs, yell of of the Scouts and three cheers to His Excellency the Chief Scout.—A. P.

More Swadeshi Cloth Stalls In Mulji Jetha Market

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will perform the opening ceremony of four more gullies in the Mulji Jetha Market to-day (Monday) where purely Indan-made cloth will be sold. The new gullies will be named Sir Vithaldas Gully, Govind Chowk, Krishna Chowk and Narain Chowk.

YOUNG MUSLIM FATALLY STABBED IN NAGPADA

Quarrel Between Shopkeeper & Servant Has Tragic End

A young Muslim named Masjid Ismail received fatal injuries as a result of a stabbing affray which occurred in front of a tailoring shop at Temkar Mohalla Bombay, on Saturday night.

The Nagpada police have arrested Mahomed Ishraf, the owner of the shop, in this connection. A servant of the shopkeeper who is alleged to have actually stabbed the deceased is at large.

It appears that at about 9-45 p.m. on Saturday the deceased and two other Muslims had an altercation with the owner of the tailoring shop. From words the parties came to blows, in the course of which, it is alleged, the owner of the shop asked his servant to assault the deceased. The latter whipped out a knife and stabbed the deceased who bled profusely and who subsequently died in the J. J. Hospital. Another Muslim companion of the deceased was also stabbed.

Inspector Bhatkal, with a party of police, proceeded to the scene and found that the first accused was not in his shop. He was subsequently traced and arrested. The second accused is still at large.

Of the two injured Majid Ismail died in the hospital.

VICTORIA MILL STRIKE CONTINUES

G. K. Union Leaders Step In And Formulate Workers' Grievances ...

The strike of the weavers in the Victoria Mills, Gamdevi, is still continuing. All attempts for settlement have failed as the Millowners are not prepared to condede to the demand of the workers. The workers approached the owner once more on Saturday evening, and they were promised that they would get a decisive reply by Sunday afternoon, whether their wages would be restored.

On Sunday morning a meeting of the strikers was held on Gowalia Tank maidan. Several workers addressed the meeting and expressed their determination to carry on the struggle so long as their demands were not satisfied.

UNITE UNDER THE RED FLAG.

The meeting was then addressed by Mhapankar, General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union. He assured the workers that the G. K. Union would support their struggle and give them every assistance. He urged them to join the Union and unite under the Red Flag.

Mr. M. R. Shetty, President of the Dock Workers' Union congratulated the workers on the bold fight that they had put up during the past six days. He said that the Dockers had to put up a stiff fight for 23 days before the stevedores would come to their senses and give them an increase of 25 per cent. The mill workers also must realize that they had to fight relentlessly even to knock out the smallest concessions from their employers.

JOIN THE G. K. U.

Mr. Charles Mascarenas, Secretary of the Labour Research Bureau then spoke. He pointed out that their strike could only succeed if they would be able to draw out the workers of the whole mill on strike. They should, therefore, join the Union and call for a strike of the whole mill on Monday. The workers then decided to join the Union and start picksting the mill gates form Monday morning with the help of the Union volunteers, and the meeeing dispersed.

DISAPPOINTING REPLY FROM OWNER.

Another meeting of the strikers was held in the evening. The deputation of the workers to the proprietor had returned disappointed, as the proprietor refused to increase their wages and threatened to work the mill by engaging "black-legs." This infuriated the workers and strengthened their determination to carry on the strike.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Abdul Majid, Vice-President of the Girni Kamgar Union. He said that it was clear to the workers now that their proprietor was not willing to restore the wage cut, but was trying to tire them out and break the strike.

Mr. Mukundalal Sirkar, Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress, then spoke. He said that the strike was the only weapon they had to get their grievances redressed.

Miss Maniben Kara congratulated the workers for accepting the leadership of the Girni Kamgar Union. She said that now their strike was bound to succeed because they had the sympathy and support of all the mill workers through the Union and the experience of the Union leaders to guide them in their struggle. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Sharma, the Secretary of the Dock Workers' Union.

WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

The workers then formulated all their grievances with the help of the Union officials. They are as follows:—

1. Reduction in wages by 25 per cent. on yarn of 30 counts and above.
2. The workers are ill-treated by Katlukar.
3. The workers are penalized for spoiling of cloth due to defect in the loom.
4. Workers are held responsible for spoiling of cloth due to loose weft.
5. Proper supplies of accessories are not provided to the workers causing delay in work and loss to the workers.
6. Worers are not informed of rates on new varieties for a fortnight after introducing them.
7. The workers are not allowed to sleep during recess time by working the humidifiers.
8. The rate boards are not put in every department.
9. The workers are ill treated by the weaving master.

Prof Privat Interviews L. G. Regarding India

LONDON, Apr. 9.

Mahatma Gandhis friend Prof. Privat interviewed Mr. Lloyd George regarding India.—Reuter.

SHAUKAT ALI TREATS RUMOUR ABOUT HIS MARRIAGE WITH ENGLISHWOMAN AS A HUGE JOKE

KARACHI, April 9.

According to the "Sind Observer", Maulana Shaukat Ali proposes to marry his Secretary, who is an Englishwoman and who came with him to India when he returned from the Round Table Conference, and who has been converted to Islam at Karachi.

The Maulana, interviewed in connection with this report, refused to say anything.—A. P.

A Huge Joke, Says The Maulana

(LATER.)

The Maulana was inclined to treat the report as a huge joke, and after a good deal of persuasion said, "This is a very interesting piece of news. Find me a bride, and I will marry her as I want somebody in my old age to look after me".

The report has obviously come as a surprise to the friends and followers of the Maulana here, as the lady in question has been known to them to be in the position of a ward to the Maulana.

It appears that the lady whose Islamic name is Ayesha—her English name has not been given out—was first married to an Arab gentleman in London, and she has a three-year old boy. The Arab died and being in need of help she approached the late Maulana Mahomed Ali who was then in London in connection with the Round Table Conference and who with his accustomed generosity took her under his protection. After the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali she accompanied Maulana Shaukat Ali to India, and was married in Bombay to a Muslim youth, but was later divorced.—A. P.

FREE FIGHT AMONG RIVAL WATCHMEN

Pathan And Pardeshi Bhayyas Come To Grips

TWO INJURED: SIX ARRESTED

A pitched battle, between two rival factions of watchmen guarding a godown at Kurla Street in the Bombay Dock Area, broke out in the early hours of Sunday morning. Lathis and hatchets were freely used, and before the police could intervened seven persons were injured and removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A few days ago the same place was the scene of a clash between the Dock-strikers and Patnan black-legs.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

Strained relations existing between the two sections of watchmen is said to be the cause of the fight. It appears that a part of a godown in Kurla Street was being guarded by a Pathan watchman, and another part of the same godown was being guarded by Pardeshi Bhayyas. From a very long time there appeared to be keen rivalry between the two factions.

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS.

On Saturday night there was an altercation between some of the bhayyas and the Pathans and the sequel was that in the early hours of Sunday morning at about 2 a. m.) about a dozen Bhayyas armed with lathis and hatches attacked the Pathans. The latter retaliated and a free fight took place as a result of which four Pathans and three bhayyas were injured.

Deputy Inspector Mahankal and Sergeant Wilkinson of the Dongri Police Station proceeded to the scene of the riot by which time the rioters had taken to their heels.

ARRESTS.

The police, however, arrested six persons, four Bhayyas and two Pathans, and removed the injured men to the J. J. Hospital.

Two of the injured men are lying in a serious condition.

The police, in the course of their investigations, learnt that the godown had recently changed hands, and the Bhayya watchmen were newly employed. The relations between the two parties on this account were strained.

BROACH TEACHERS' PLIGHT

No Salary Paid For Last Three Months

AHMEDABAD, April 10.

Teachers of the Broach District Local Board have not, it is said, been paid their salaries for the last three months owing to financial stringency.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

SECOND BALLOT FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

LONDON, April 10.

Berlin.—Apart from minor disorders during the last night the final ballot for presidential election passed off peacefully, only incidents being a few Nazi-Communist scuffles and destruction of election posters.

The interest of the electorate was not aroused to the pitch of the first ballot on 13th March. Despite vigorous electioneering demonstrations it is doubtful whether more than 70 per cent. of electorate have voted compared with 86 per cent. in the first ballot.

Apart from armed police patrolling the streets, the polling booths and Red flags bying in the working class districts, the city presented usual Sunday appearance. Booths were closed at 6 in the evening. The result will be known at about midnight.—Reuter.

NAZI-COMMUNIST CLASHES.

LONDON, April 10.

Berlin.—A number of Communist and Nazi clashes all through the night heralded the opening of polling booths for the Presidential election. One Communist was shot dead. 200 arrests were made but a majority of them were subsequently released. Polling opened in dull weather which is favourable to heavy poll as many people have abandoned their plans to spend the day in the country. As morning wore on the only evidence of vital election progressing was the unusual number of people in streets which have been littered with election pamphlets and polling tickets.—Reuter.

MADGE EVANS and RAMON NOVARRO in "SON OF INDIA"

THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
RAMON NOVARRO
ILLUSTRATES THAT WHATEVER THE CIRCUMSTANCES AN INDIAN LIVES UP TO HIS WORD!
"GRATITUDE IS THE HIGHEST COMMAND. NO GOD WILL EVER FORGIVE THE MAN WHO BREAKS THE COMMAND OF GRATITUDE!"
RAMON NOVARRO IS AN INDIAN PROVES THIS IN
"SON OF INDIA"

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES

Fight For Upholding Rights Of Press

The half yearly general meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association was held at the Albert Hall, Calcutta, lately, Prof. Monmotho Mohun Bose, the Vice-President of the Association, presiding. The following half-yearly report of the working of the Association was submitted by the Secretary and was approved:—

The last annual general meeting of the Association took place on the 2nd August 1931. Report is now being presented covering the period of six months since then. This period has been one of vigorous activity in various directions. Some of the constructive activities undertaken by the Association could not be pushed forward because of the operation of the Press Ordinance which has taken much of the time and energy of the Association to deal with. The Association has however been able to obtain wide recognition of its activities and during the period under review it has been functioning as the only active Journalistic Association in all India. The membership has considerably increased during the period and though the Association is primarily for Bengal Journalists applications for membership have been received from other provinces.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

During the period under review the Association has undertaken the following programme of activities for the benefit of working Journalists:—

(a) Institution of Mutual benefit fund. (b) Institution of Provident Fund. (c) Establishment of Faculty of Journalism in the University of Calcutta. (d) Training in Journalism by correspondence. (e) Publication of a periodical for Journalists and Publicists to be known as "Indian Recorder." (f) Registration of bonafide journalists. (g) Formation of a Club.

The following programme of activties for the benefit of the Press as a whole was unlertaken:—(a) Campaign against Paper Tariff. (b) Campaign against other taxation proposals affecting newspapers and periodicals such as the increase of postal rates of V.P charges, Registration charges, etc. (c) Obtaining of Blue books for Newspaper Offices.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to draft a scheme of Mutual Benefit for Journalists. The Scheme was finally approved by the Executive Council at its meeting on the 28th Agust, 1931. The scheme of Provident Fund which was prepared during the last year was sent to the newspaper offices and the proprietors of some of the papers have expressed their willingness to adopt the scheme for the benefit of their employees, who have however the scheme still under their consideration. The Association has been in correspondence with the authorities of the Calcutta University regarding the establishment of a Faculty of Journalism. The University asked the Association for a scheme. The scheme is now under the consideration of a Committee appointed by the University. The training in journalism by correspondence has not yet been undertaken due to the pre-occupation of the Association in other matters.

The campaign against Paper Tariff was begun by the appointment of a Sub-Committee which finally approved and adopted a memorandum on the 19th of August, 1931.

RIGHTS OF THE PRESS.

During the period under review the Association had to conduct a campaign first against the Press Bill, then the Press Ordinance, the Emergency Powers Ordinance as affecting the Press, Government circular for the Press and finally the interference of the Press Officer. As early as on the 9th of August, 1931, the Executive Council took action on an unconfirmed report that a Press Bill was in contemplation by passing a resolution strongly protesting against such a move. On the publication of the Bill, the Executive Council met again on the 6th of September and entered its emphatic protest against the Bill. On the 19th September a General Meeting of the Associtaion endorsed the protest of the Executive Council. The Association convened a public meeting at the Albert Hall on the 21st September over which Sir Nilratan Sarkar presided to protest against the Press Bill. The meeting was one of the most crowded ever held in the Hall and the protest was most vigorous. Finally at the instance of the Association practically the entire Indian newspaper press of India and Burma suspended their publication on the 30th September, 1931. The Press Bill however was passed and the Association had to conduct another campaign against the promulgation of the Press Ordinance the provisions of which were far more drastic than the Press Act.

APPEAL TO WORLD PRESS.

An appeal was made by the Executive Council to the Press of the world to stand by the Indian Press in its hour of peril. Leading papers of England, of Continental Europe and of America were addressed by the Association and were supplied with full particulars. The British Institute of Journalists has replied that it has placed the matter in the hands of its Over-seas Committee. The Executive Council has also appointed a Small Committee (the Ordinance Board) to take all necessary action in connection with matters arising out of the operation of the Ordinance.

The membership at the end of June 1931 was 122 and at the end of December was 164.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
THE HARWOOD PLAY THAT DELIGHTED LONDON AUDIENCES WITH SCREEN DIALOGUE BY
P. G. WODEHOUSE
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
THE MAN IN POSSESSION
WITH THE NEW SCREEN FAVOURITE THE GIRLS ARE RAVING ABOUT
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
With a Great Cast
Charlotte Greenwood
Star of Parlour, Bedroom and Bath
C. AUBREY SMITH
IRENE PURCELL
BERYL MERCER
ITS WITTY NAUGHTY AND NICE!
Plans open. Book your Seats Now

Weather Remains Generally Dry.

POONA, April 10.

A few falls of rain occurred in Assam and lower Burma, Tavoy and Amherst reporting one and half inches each. Elsewhere the weather remains generally dry. Temperature continues above normal in northeast India and east Central Provinces. The unsettled conditions in Bay of Bengal persist East of Ceylon. A western disturbance is approaching the Frontier.

Forecast:—Thunder Storm and rain may extend in south Madras, Mysore and South Deccan. A few thundershowers may also occur in Arakan and South Bengal.—A. P.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1932

PUT A CURB ON!

Sir Samuel Hoare has managed to mislead the House of Commons once more by his equivocal answers to a question on the propriety of corporal punishment of juveniles for political offences. Mr. Bernays asked whether, "in view of the number of cases of the administration of corporal punishment on boys for political offences in India" the Government would discontinue this form of punishment. Mr. Bernays is a supporter of the present Government, as a "National" Liberal who owes allegiance to two parties. The answer of the Secretary of State for India was characteristic. He said: "The punishment may be awarded for offences against the Penal Code under the ordinary law and not under any Emergency Ordinances. The political motive of the offence is not relevant." Therefore he could not interfere with the course of "justice." No one has asked Sir Samuel Hoare to interfere with the course of "justice." All that Mr. Bernays asked was whether it was proper to give whipping as a punishment for political offences by boys.

WHIPPING MUST BE STOPPED.

It is most regrettable that the Secretary of State should thus be able to mislead the Commons, as to what is the exact state of things in India, and it is more regrettable that he should adopt this 'non-possumus' attitude of covert approval towards a practice that is not only repugnant to public opinion and sentiment in this country, but, as Sir Samuel Hoare well knows, would excite the utmost public indignation if it were adopted in England for offences not involving moral turpitude. Under the new Bill now in the Commons, what is more, whipping is not to be given to juveniles for offences even where there is moral turpitude involved. It is well-known, as we have pointed out recently in these columns more than once, that authorities on penology and the British magistracy in particular are strongly opposed to this kind of punishment, as it brutalises the recipient as well as the person who administers it. It is not only time to remove this objectionable punishment from the Indian Penal Code, but in their own interests, the Government in this country should at once take steps to stop the infliction of any more of these whipping sentences for offences of a political nature.

A WARNING TO HOARE.

A Free Press Beam Service message published on Saturday states that a stir has been created in political circles in London by the statement in the "New Statesman and Nation" that authenticated reports of repressive methods in India that have reached London, "form a body of evidence which cannot be ignored" and calling upon Mr. MacDonald to "take a personal stand in the matter at once—if necessary in defiance of his colleagues." We are not for the moment concerned with Mr. MacDonald's personal attitude in the matter, but we have no hesitation in warning Sir Samuel Hoare and the Government of India that if they suppose they can make light of matters of this kind, such as the criminal whipping of juveniles for mere boyish escapades, which are the result of patriotic exuberance, and the relegation of cultured men and women convicted of political offences to C Class, to herd with and suffer the conditions of common criminals, there is a rude awakening in store for them. So far as England is concerned they may be able to ignore public opinion as long as a Tory majority dominates the political stage, but sooner or later they will have to yield before the reprobation of world opinion.

C CLASS SCANDAL.

It is amazing that the rectification of the grave blunder of placing Mrs. Gandhi in the C Class should be followed by another blunder of the same kind. The report that Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has been put into C Class is equally shocking. We assume that this mistake, which affronts all our notions of decency in the treatment of political offenders, will also be rectified more or less promptly. But as long as the initial decision in such matters rests with the kind of officials who are now administering the ordinances, such blunders will recur, as well as many other incidents which are opposed, not only to the spirit of the assurances so often given by Government but in some instances to the letter of the emergency laws and the rules and regulations laid down by Government as well.

YET ANOTHER EXAMPLE.

Yet another example of official hastiness and excessive exercise of power under the ordinances is provided by the judgment of the District Judge of Broach and Panch Mahals in the appeal of Dr. Shah of Godhra, the full text of which we publish to-day. If the Government are not prepared to repeal the ordinances and return to the operation of the ordinary law of the land, which we repeat once again is quite adequate for their purposes, they should at least see, in their own interest as well as that of the public, that a curb is put upon the excessive and misguided zeal of officials and the infliction of vindictive sentences by the magistracy.

Free Press 'Vaghul'

It is very difficult to understand what the "Free Press Journal" wants to convey in the course of its involved four-column leader, again accusing the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce of having betrayed the country's cause. We have already pointed out that the recent resolution of the Federation was passed in altogether different circumstances, while the struggle between the Congress and the Government is going on and the Mahatma is in jail. It was proper in the circumstances for the Federation to indicate the only conditions on which it could participate in the work of the R. T. C. Committees, and it has said nothing more or less than what the Mahatma himself has repeated many times. Should there be further negotiations with the Mahatma and should he again disagree and walk out of the Round Table Conference, the delegates of the Federation would follow his lead, since the resolution of 1931 asking them to follow the Mahatma's policy still stands.

WHAT IS THE POTHER ABOUT?

The Federation has made no effort, as is alleged, to depose the Congress from its supreme position; and even if it did it could not succeed. Nor does it ask the Government to exclude the Congress from any future conference which may have to be held, when the Government again sees light. It is difficult for honest men to understand what all this pother in Dalal Street, a month after the session of the Federation, is about.

MISLEADING!

It has to be remembered that the resolution, as passed by the Federation, was unanimous and it has met with the approval of all the members, even those who had objected to the draft resolution. It is immaterial what A or B might have said during the discussions in the Committee, as the public have to be guided by the final resolution as passed by the Federation. It is not the business of the Federation to fight for the restoration of the Congress to its "prominent position." The Congress can fight its own battles and none can depose it from its supreme position. It is misleading to say that the Federation has tried to modify the demands put forward by the Congress, as even the Mahatma agreed to discuss the proposals and everything in connection with the safeguards. The problem is one for settlement by discussion by both sides. Let us not forget that in this struggle the Congress has had the general support of the whole Indian mercantile community, and it is positively dishonest to run the merchants down in pursuit of a stunt.

SWAYING TO AND FRO.

Indian merchants have enough difficulties of their own owing either to the catastrophic depression or to the shower of Government orders which have the effect of circumscribing their legitimate activities. At such a time propaganda which has for its effect the setting up of one party against another, for motives into which it is unnecessary to go at present, must be strongly reprobated. The Federation finished the business of its session long ago and it is really remarkable that the Free Press Journal has only just discovered that the Congress was betrayed. The suggestion now is belated and gratuitous and nobody will believe that the Free Press Journal, which has been swaying to and fro for the past few weeks like a 'vaghul' on a branch, between bombastic support of and underhand attacks on the Congress, is inspired by any worthy motive in this latest enterprise.

NOT SO GULLIBLE

In an address presented to the new Governor of Bengal he took exception to the statement that the "shaping of the policy of administration has so far rested in the hands of the permanent officials". Sir John Anderson said that the representatives of the people have taken a steadily increasing share "in determining and carrying out the policy of the local Government." Legally and apparently this may be so, but in fact it is the very reverse. Every provincial government has its faithful henchman, since patronage flows from the secretariats, and the legislatures as now constituted have to do the bidding of the permanent services, who guide and shape the administration and legislation as well. If a few useful measures have been passed, it is not on account of the permanent services, but in spite of them, and it is foolish to say that the Government of the country can be carried on against the wishes of the I.C.S. Even in England the complaint is growing that the bureaucracy guide the Cabinet and grow more powerful year by year. How much more intensified their domination is in this country ought to be patent at a glance to an experienced bureaucrat like Sir John Anderson. If he has come to India with the idea that the public can be made to swallow statements which are so grossly at variance with the realities of the working of the political machine in this country he will soon realise that they are not so gullible.

A MINISTER'S WARNING

Sirdar Sir Jogendra Singh is Minister for Agriculture in the Punjab Government and his views on administrative questions may be presumed to be based on experience. In his reply to the questionnaire issued by the Central Franchise Committee, referring to the evil consequences of separate communal electorates, he says: "The harm that separate electorates have done us so far is confined to ourselves; the continuance of separate electorates with a larger enfranchisement of the village population will poison the village life also, which at present runs smoothly. The new constitution may become a cockpit of communal conflicts." Government, who encourage communal electorates, ought to be fully aware of this danger. What is surprising is that some of our own people allow themselves to be duped into the belief that the salvation of their communities lies in communal electorates.

DIRECTORS ON THE DOLE

Faulty British System And Its Parallel In India

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

There appeared an article in the "Socialist Review" some time ago, under the heading "Directors on the dole" from which extracts could be given to indicate that it could equally well have been written about Bombay conditions. The main point of the writer's argument was that the directors of British concerns, who posed as experts and businessmen and great organisers of industry, were really nothing of the sort because the claims of such people must be judged from the results of their work and not by their own exaggerated notions about themselves.

SOME CONCRETE INSTANCES.

The writer cited the case of the tinplate industry which, for a century and a half, had been preeminently a British industry. The United States was one of her best buyers. But by 1929, the latter had ceased buying from Britain and had moreover become one of her most powerful rivals. And the explanation furnished was that during all that time, no British tinplate company director paid a visit to any of the markets while the American businessmen made frequent visits to South America and other buyer countries and improved their industry to suit the changing needs of the times.

WHO SUFFERS FOR THIS?

When an industry of this kind suffers the depression affects all concerned, but it is the workers who bear the first and last effects of the decline of trade and they pay for it through short time and lower wages. And the poor workers were in this case abused as being indolent, incapable and inefficient because there had been a steady loss in orders.

DOLE-TAKERS, MANY OF THEM.

The article goes on to narrate how "most of the depression from which British manufacturing industries are suffering is attributable to one primary cause, the ignorance and indolence of the directors. Need we be surprised at it when we examine the conventional methods of forming a British board of directors and analyse the business calibre of the directors themselves? At least 80 per cent. of them are mere dole-takers. They are directors, not for what they can put into an industry in the way of technical knowledge or business experience, but for what they can get out of the industry in the way of fees and profits by stock exchange jugglery."

STRONG INDICTMENT.

This is a very strong indictment but the writer quotes a case of a lawyer being transferred with great pomp to "the City." It was impossible to see what he could contribute to the work of half a dozen companies of differing activities. That director was "on the dole." Such directors might be tolerated in an industry which was progressing and if they were silent dole-takers. But when they try to show their efficiency by interfering with the actual conduct of the companies, the writer thinks that "there is the devil to pay."

TRAGIC IN ITS FATUITY.

The writer concludes that "the British directorial system in ordinary industry and commerce is tragic in its fatuity. Only those who have studied its blighting effects and its influence on foreign trade can really comprehend how fatal it is."

THE INDIAN PARALLEL.

Bombay as the leading industrial city of India seems to have copied this directorial system from Britain and has added on to it another appendage in the "Managing Agency" arrangement. Many people have criticised the latter but it has been left to a Calcutta financial weekly journal to point out the weakness of the directorial system. I make no apology for quoting from it as it has put the matter fairly correctly.

COMPANY-DIRECTORSHIP, A PROFESSION.

"Has any one noticed," asks the journal, "that there is a growing profession of company directorship? I do not refer to the higher positions in firms of standing nor the heads of solicitors' firms who are thrown on in the numerous company directorates. The class that I am thinking of is in better showing in the western capital of India. From their position in public life these gentlemen find an easy access to the Board Rooms. Some make as much as Rs. 2,000 a month from their labours in the newly-explored profession. There is neither the risk of business nor the drudgery of service for it."

IS IT AN EXAGGERATION?

Is this an exaggeration, one naturally asks. But, if we take into account that a director generally gets Rs. 50 for each meeting he attends and that meetings are held once a fortnight on an average, he has only to be on 20 companies to earn this "remuneration." And I know of at least a dozen who "work" for more than 20 companies. Turn to the list of directors of the companies and the same list of names repeats itself with a minor change or with some permutation or combination in the group.

WHAT USE ARE THEY?

What is the actual benefit to the company of such a "universal" director? How can he, during the hour that he sits every fortnight at the Board, give it any help or direction that would be valuable? The ordinary shareholders would appear not to have noticed this "professional" work for they would then have rebelled against "directors on the dole."

REDEEMING FEATURE.

There is a redeeming feature in the Indian director which is remarkable in comparison with his prototype in Britain. Indian directors have never been known to have taken so much interest in their companies as to interfere with the routine management. The result is that companies thrive if the men in actual charge of the work turn out to be efficient and honest men. If it is the reverse, so much the worse for the company.

REFORM NEEDED.

The Companies Act must be suitably amended to prevent this kind of professional directorship. There must be some limit to the number of companies which any man can manage and some restriction should be placed on this. The individual companies will then seek out men who would be prepared to spend some time at the company's offices to find out exactly how the business is carried on. I have heard of men who thus earnestly took up seriously their work as directors and they resigned within a couple of years.

Notes of the Day

Newfoundland Comedy.

The situation in Newfoundland has become more than comic. Premier Squires is openly charged with peculation, and the public invade the government offices, smash the furniture and there is a regular hunt for him. In fact he disappears for a time. Though the news are very conflicting, it it is evident that with the disappearance of danger Premier Squires has taken courage. Now the Governor intervenes and threatens to order a squadron and blow the deputation which wished to wait upon him to "hell." It is good that all this has not happened in India, but in a self-governing colony, where the Prime Minister happens to be a Britisher. In India the Anglo-Indian Press would have been full of tearful moralisings about the congenital sins of Indians and their incapacity to rule themselves.

Farcing-Both-Ways.

It is advice such as that given by Lord Grey to the Liberals, or what is left of that great party, which has brought about their fall. He asks them to work for Free Trade while helping a Government whose avowed object is Protection and yet more Protection. While we would not accuse him of senility, we cannot but say that the advice itself is senile. If Great Britain is not a high protectionist country now, we should like to know what it is, when the tariffs have been raised by a 100 per cent on many imports. He is helping the National Liberals to write the epitaph of the Liberal Party, and it will not be surprising if Liberalism disappears for ever from British politics in the next decade. Compromise may be a very good thing for the moment, but in the end its results are disastrous.

Is It Justice?

If the report is true that about 90 per cent of the male prisoners convicted in Bombay City till the end of March in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement are given 'C' class treatment in jail, the inference is justified that in these cases Government have either flouted their own rules on the classification of prisoners or have interpreted their rules with extraordinary, unnecessary and unjustifiable. We do not know how Government can justify their action in treating as common 'C' class criminals persons like Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Principal Kalelkar, and Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who also, it is reported, has been awarded 'C' Class.

Lancashire's Plight

According to the latest report of Mr. F. W. Tattersall on the Lancashire cotton industry, "the demand in cloth has tapered off; fewer offers have been reported for India." The present plight of the industry may be gauged from the fact that cloth exports from Lancashire in 1931 were only a fourth of the quantity exported in 1913 and were the lowest since 1864. It is to be noted in this connection that, while the Indian demand for other British goods may improve as a result of better political and economic conditions in this country, the loss of Lancashire's cotton trade in India is bound to be more or less permanent, the only question being how soon India will succeed in being self-reliant in respect of her cloth requirements.

A New Swadeshi League.

The old Swadeshi Sabha of Ahmedabad having been declared unlawful by the Bombay Government because they, though few else, were satisfied that it deserved to be so declared, the Swadeshi workers of the city have done well to start a new institution called the Swadeshi League, with Mr. Harilal Desai, ex-Minister of Bombay, as its Chairman and Lady Vidyagouri Nilkanth as its Vice-Chairman. We trust the League will be a live, vigorous institution, even if it be viewed with distrust in some quarters. In these days of financial scarcity it will have to be particularly careful about the administration of its funds.

FOUR SENTENCED AT SURAT

Sequel To Receiving Parcels Of "Congress Literature"

SURAT, April 8.

A few days ago, the police arrested one man while taking delivery of three parcels, two from Bombay and one from Baroda containing Congress literature and unauthorised news sheets, giving a wrong signature. He later informed the police that the receipts for the parcels were handed to him by some persons, giving three names as the moving spirits of the propaganda.

On Thursday last the police raided a house where they found three persons busy printing "Satyagraha" patrikas on a British-made cyclostyle apparatus. It was found that they were the persons whose names were furnished to them by the accused. The three persons were arrested and the cyclostyle machine, printing accessories and a number of patrikas were seized.

The four accused were placed before the City Magistrate, Mr. Issarji Patel, who convicted them under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced the last three accused, who were arrested at the house raid to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and fine of Rs. 50, in default, one and a half month's further imprisonment each. The first accused was sentenced under the section as also under Section 365, I. P. C. for giving wrong signature, to aggregate term of one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 150, in default, five and a half month's more.—A. P.

WINDFALL TO ENGLISHMAN

To Inherit Brother's £600,000 Estates

LONDON, Apr. 9.

Buenos Aires.—Mr. John Munro, Englishman, has been recognised as the sole heir to the £600,000 vast Patagonian estates of his brother Mr. Donald Munro who died 32 years ago. The Argentine Department of Education had taken possession of the land, but the Fiscal Court has ruled that Mr. John Munro is the sole heir to estates.—Reuter.

Tipsy-Cake

"Strong rumour is current here that Sir Samuel Hoare will make arrangements to meet in London, as early as possible, as many heads of the Indian provinces as can conveniently leave India in the near future" wires the Delhi correspondent of the 'Madras Mail'."

We think we can make it convenient for them all to leave.

* * *

At the same time, it should be remembered that it is sometimes not so easy to get a 'visa' to come back as it was to get a passport to go.

* * *

According to the same correspondent "Constitutional changes may be introduced in or before April 1933." We have an idea it will be April 1st, to be exact.

* * *

The Congress Flag flew over Trafalgar Square on Saturday afternoon. There were no lathis and no arrests and a few rowdies who objected were promptly ejected. So we need not feel so dejected if things are somewhat different here.

* * *

"Don't be led away by mere catchwords and phrases!" said Sir Samuel Hoare to Indian youths in London. "Behold an awful example before you", he added—at least he ought to have!

* * *

There is a story of the famous English actor Beerbohm-Tree, when he was playing the role of 'ardinal Richelieu in "Under the ed Robe" before an East-end udience. When the curtain ises on the last act, Richelieu is discovered seated and commences a soliloquy: "I am but as a pelican in the wilderness.....". 'Oh, that's wot you are," said a cockney voice from the gallery, 'I've been wonderin' the whole bloomin' evenin' wot you was supposed to be."

* * *

We are reminded of this when Sir Samuel Hoare tells us that he and his colleagues are looking for a practical solution of the Indian problem as "realists imbued with a scientific spirit." It's something to know what their own idea of their futility is.

* * *

The Indian youths upon whom the worthy Hoare inflicted his sententious platitudes were impressed by his emphasis on "the need for a friendly atmosphere." So they responded with an appeal for the withdrawal of the ordinances, which Hoare thought was anything but friendly.

* * *

Sir George Schuster explained to an A. P. man, who found him looking quite cheerful, as a super-optimist should, that his visit to Bombay was "just the usual trip"—which will have just the usual result we suppose—the usual dip into our pockets!

* * *

"Nothing had happened as yet", said the Finance Member, "to lead him to revise any of his statements in the Budget speech." Not as yet! But there's plenty of time.

* * *

The District Magistrate of Allahabad has sold Pundit Jawaharlal's car for Rs. 1,150 towards the payment of his fine of Rs. 500 and proposes to use the balance towards the arrears of income-tax due from the late Pundit Motilal.

* * *

The Viceroy has not decided yet whether it is worth while to promulgate a new ordinance to legalise this appropriation of money that comes into the hands of Government fortuitously, or whether it would be simpler just to misappropriate it.

* * *

Nasik is 'en fete' for ten days, says the veracious correspondent of the "Times of India," because Mr. R.G. Gordon is going away for good, after five long years. "The period can be briefly summed up as an anxious one," he says. And now anxiety is to end, so everybody is rejoicing.

* * *

There are some other things too, for Mr. Gordon was well-known for his "firm and tactful handling of affairs." You know what that means in the mofussil with a dozen or so ordinances ready at your service and where the Collector is the fountain-head of all patronage, power and even honour?

* * *

"He succeeded in holding the scales even," adds the same chronicler of the history of the rule of the Gordon dynasty in Nasik. The Bardoli award, we suppose is the greatest manifestation of this judicial quality. Justice holds the scales, but Justice is also blind. Mr. Gordon kept one eye open and was thus one up on Justice.

CONVICTION UNDER ORDINANCE QUASHED

Sessions Judge's Strictures On Magistrate's Defective Notice

CONDEMNATION OF VINDICTIVE SENTENCES

Mr. K. K. Thakore. Sessions Judge, Broach and Panchmahals Districts acquitted Dr. Maneklal N. Shah. a Panchmahal congress worker on appeal, setting aside the order of conviction and sentence passed by the District Magistrate of Panchmahals, who held that Dr. Shah was guilty under section 21 of Ordinance II of 1932 of "having deliberately disobeyed the directions to remain in Godhra town and to report to the officer in charge of the Godhra Town police station every day."

The appellant's contention was that after the notice was served upon him on the day of his release from Ahmedabad Central Prison, on January 27, he went to Bombay for medical treatment and later to Baroda for the same purpose, arriving at Godhra on February 7, having understood the notice to mean that he was to be subject to it only when he reached Godhra. He contended that he "was arrested before he had the opportunity of disobeying the said order".

The following is the full text of the judgment:

The appellant above-named conviction on a trial held on the 10th of February 1932, by M. S Moulvi, Esquire, District Magistrate in the District of Panch Mahals of disobeying the orders of Special Magistrate passed under section 4 of Ordinance II of 1932 offence under section 21 of Ordinance II of 1932 and sentenced to undergo R. I. for eighteen (18) months and to pay a fine of Rs. 1000/- in default further R. I. for six months.

JUDGMENT.

It was the case for the prosecution in brief in the trial Court that accused Dr. M. N. Shah, a Congressman of Godhra who was in custody in the Ahmedabad Central Prison was released from the same on 27-1-32; that on the same day the Superintendent of the Prison served on him an order under section 4 (1) of Ordinance No. II of 1932 passed by Mr. M. S. Moulvi, then the District Magistrate of Panch Mahals on the previous day in exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Local Government as contemplated by section 57 of the Ordinance; that by the said order vide Ex. 2 accused Dr. Shah inter alia was directed for a period of one month to remain within the limits of Godhra Town and to report himself to the officer in charge of the Police Station Godhra town every day between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. that had the accused desired he could have conveniently come from Ahmedabad to Godhra on 28-1-32 that as he failed to report himself to the Officer in Charge of the Go- 28-1-32. Mr. Rathod, Sub-Inspector of Police Godhra Ex. 1 on 1-2-32 registered an offence under section 21 of the Ordinance; that the accused came to Godhra on 7-2-32 by the evening train from Baroda and was arrested at 5-45 p.m.

2. It was the case of accused Dr. Maneklal N. Shah on the other hand in the trial Court vide Ex. 5 that the notice Ex. 2 was served on the 27-1-32; that from its wording he understood that he had to remain in Godhra after he went there; that as he was suffering from Kidney disease he proceeded to Bombay for medical teratment and returned to Baroda on 4-2-32. that he stayed there for about 3 days for examination of his urine and blood, proceeded to Godhra on the afternoon of the 7th and was arrested there before he had any opportunity of disobeying the said order.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES' REMARKS

3. Mr. M. S. Moulvi the Special Magistrate who tried the case has observed as under in connection with the accused's defence:—

"In his statement in the Court (Ex. 5) he says that he had no opportunity to disobey this order. He explains that he understood that he had to remain in Godhra when he returned to that town and that in the meantime he went to Bombay in connection with the medical treatment of his kidney disease and thence went to Baroda on 4-2-32 for getting his urine and blood examined and came to Godhra on 7-2-32; the wording of the order is, however, quite plain and in my opinion there was no room for any misunderstanding, and I do not believe that there was any such misunderstanding on the part of the accused; but that he deliberately disobeyed the direction to remain in Godhra town and to report himself to the officer in charge of the Godhra town Police station every day."

In view of his finding adverse to the accused Mr. Moulvi convicted him of an offence under section 21 of Ordinance II of 1932 sentenced him to suffer R. I. for 18 months and to pay a fine of Rs. 1000/-. He also directed that in case of default in payment of the fine the accused should suffer R. I. for a further period of six months.

4. Aggrieved by the order of his conviction and sentence accused Dr. Shah has come in appeal impugning the correctness of the decision on grounds mentioned in detail in the memo of appeal.

POINTS FOR DECISION

The points that arise for decision in this appeal are as under:—

1. Whether it was competent to Government under the provisions of section 4 (1) of Ordinance No. II of 1932 to direct the accused to proceed from Ahmedabad to Godhra within reasonable time after his release from the Ahmedabad Central Prison on 27-1-32?
2. Whether Mr. M. S. Moulvi, the learned District Magistrate of Panch Mahals—exercising delegated powers of Government under the said section—by order dated 26-1-32 Ex. 2 directed the accused to do so?
3. What order should be passed in this appeal?

My findings on the points mentioned above are as under:—

1 and 2. in the negative.
3. as per final order.

REASONS.

5. By notification No. S.D.-75 Home Department (Political) dated 5-1-1932 His Excellency the Governor-in-Council was pleased to invest all District Magistrates including the Commissioner of Police, Bombay with the powers of the Local Government under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Ordinance. In exercise of his delegated powers Mr. M. S. Moulvi, the then District Magistrate of Panchmahals issued order dated 26-1-32 Ex. 2 adverted to above. The terms of the said order in so far as they are relevent in the present case run as under:—

"Whereas I am satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that M. N. Shah has acted and is about to act in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to the public safety or peace I direct that the said M. N. Shah shall for a peiod of one month 'remain' within the limits of Godhra town 'and' shall report himself to the officer in charge of the Police station Godhra town every day between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m."

6. Mr. G. C. Saraiya, the learned Pleader appearing on behalf of the accused urged that penal statutes should be construed strictly and that on a fair construction of section 4 of the Ordinance it was not competent to the Local Government to direct Dr. Shah to proceed from the Ahmedabad Central Prison to Godhra. On behalf of the Crown Mr. Vithaldas C. Shah, the learned Public prosecutor on the other hand urged that much a directon would be covered by section 4 clause (1) (d) according to which it was competent to the Local Government to direct a man to "conduct himself in such manner as may be specified in the order'. Mr. Saraiya's reply to the contention was that by clause (d) the Local Government was only empowered to regulate a man's behaviour.

The point for consideration therefore is as to which of the rival contentions mentioned above is sound? Conduct inter alia means (1) Guidance of one's self (2) personal behaviour-vide the Student's English Dictionary by Ogilvie edited by Anandale—Mr. M. S. Moulvi, the learned District Magistrate when he issued his order Ex. 2 did not provide for the accused's expenses for journey from Ahmedabad to Godhra. Section 4 of the Ordinance also does not provide for such expenditure—a circumstance which, in my opinion is not without significance.

A CALCUTTA CASE.

In the case of B. N. Sasmal Vs. Emperor A.I.R. (1931) Calcutta 263 His Lordship Rankin C.J. has observed as under:—

"If the statute had intended that people were to be ordered to be these things by the next available train. I should have expected the sub-section to go on dealing with questions of Railway fare and taking some other steps to make it reasonable."

7. As regards the principles which the Courts have to follow in construing penal statutes I cannot do better than cite the following observations from Halsbury's Law of England Vol. 27 page 177 part V page 339:—

"It is a general rule that penal enactments are to be construed strictly and that the legal meaning of the words used are not to be departed from, unless it—appears from the contest that Parliament has intended them to be used in a popular or wider sense (n.) They are not to be extended by enquiry or enlarged by parity of reasoning. ...On the contrary no man incurs a penalty unless the act which subjects him to it is within the spirit as well as the letter of the statute imposing such penalty, and a person against whom a penalty is sought to be enforce is entitled to the benefit of a doubt, if there is any.

In construing a penal statute, however, as in construing any other, the intention of Parliament as indicated by the language used is the best guide, and the Courts of Law further remedial statute though penal not by making them

(Continued on page 8.)

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New Diwan Of Janjira

Rao Bahadur H. B. Kotak, who was recently appointed Diwan of Janjira. He took over the charge of his office last month.

MILL JOBBER JUMPS DOWN FROM RUNNING TRAIN

Removed To J. J Hospital With Right Leg Crushed

Jumman Ismail, a head jobber in the Kasturchand Mill, was seriously injured as a result of his jumping down from a G. I. P. local train and got his right leg crushed below the knee.

He is a resident of Kurla and it appears had gone to Bandra on Sunday evening for marketing. He was travelling back to Kurla by electric train No. 605 Down at about 9 p.m. When the train had started from Sion station Jumman jumped from the train thinking that he was at Kurla. He fell down between the platform and the footboard of the train and was run over. As a result his right leg was completely crushed below the knee joint. He was removed by the railway authorities to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

POONA NOTES

Section 144 Promulgated

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, April 9.

An order under Section 144, prohibiting meetings, processions, flag salutation etc., is promulgated here again. The notice is issued under the signature of Mr. Israel Hyam, Asstt. Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate. It is to remain in force for unlimited time and is applied to the maidans in front of Shanwarwada and Ray Market.

A strong police guard is placed at both the places and three volunteers were arrested there on Thursday evening.

Sjt. K. S. Deshpande after completing three months' imprisonment has been released from Yeravda jail.

TWO PICKETERS' CONVICTED.

Two picketers of the Foreign Cloth shops, were arrested on Thursday and put up before the City Magistrate on Friday. They were found guilty under the picketing ordinance and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30.

9 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Last evening between 6-30 p.m. and 7 p.m. the police arrested one after another nine volunteers in all at the Ray Market grounds for disobeying section 144, waving flag and attempting address the meeting.

Messrs. Gore and Khadiker who are released on 'parole' are served with notice which imposes on them the conditions laid down previously till 3rd July, 1932.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

The first meeting of the newly elected City Municipality was held yesterday at Town Hall at 4-30 p.m. There was a record attendance of members.

Mr. Gadkari presided temporarily for the election of the President. At the outset it was proposed that the life of the President should be one year. This was passed by 25 against 10 voters.

DR. NAIDU ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Then the name of Dr. Naidu was proposed by Mr. Karpe and seconded by Mr. Kirad for the presidentship. Mr. L. B. Bhopatker's name was proposed by L. R. Gokhale and seconded by Naik. On taking votes Dr. Naidu got 24 and Mr. Bopatker got 22. Dr. Naidu was declared elected.

Then the house proceeded with further business and decided that the Vice-President's term of office should be of one year.

Mr. Keshawrao Bhagat was elected Vice-President.

BOMBAY DEPRESSED CLASSES

More Support To Raja-Moonje Pact

SOLANKI'S NOMINATION TO CORPORATION NOT RIGHT

A public meeting of the members of the "Depressed" Classes was held on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Shivram Sadanand Desai to support Raja-Moonje Pact and protest against the nomination of Dr. Solanki as a representative of "Depressed Classes" in the Bombay Municipality as he is Christian.

The meeting was well attended by members of the "Depressed" Classes representing both the Gujarati and Marathi section.

Mr. Desai said at the time of redistribution of seats Government had promised that more members of the "Depressed" Classes would be nominated to the City Corporation as the franchise of Rs. 10 was too high for the "Depressed" Classes. Unless Adult Franchise was introduced they could not send their representation. There were 1,30,000 "Depressed" Classes citizens in this city. The Government had selected only one man from "Depressed" Classes for nomination though when they increased the number of the nominated seats the Government had given to understand that the increase in number of nominated members would benefit the "Depressed" Classes.

Continuing Mr. Desai said that the tragedy of Government selection was that Dr. Soanki who poses to represent the "Depressed" Classes was no more in their fold. The Doctor had forfeited his claim to speak in their behalf as he first got converted himself to the Christian faith and, later on according to him, joined the Prarthana Samajists. Whatever label the Doctor might take he certainly cannot be called a "Depressed" Classes man.

As regards Raja-Moonje pact he did not think that there was much to say on this subject. Rao Bahadur Raja had rendered them a very valuable service which none of them can forget. Dr. Ambedkar was not their man. He was appointed by the Government and had no right to speak on their behalf. They therefore must repudiate his leadership and his London pact.

Resolutions supporting Raja-Moonje Pact and disowning Dr. Solanki were passed at the meeting.

ARRESTHD AFTER 11 YEARS

MADRID, (By Mail).

Ramon Casanellas, accused of murdering Senor Dato, the Spanish Premier, on March 8, 1921, has been captured by the police at Carmona, near Seville. He smiled on being arrested, and said, "You have done a good job this time." Senor Dato was shot dead when on his way home from the Cortes.

Casanellas went shortly afterwards to Germany and thence Russia, joining the Soviet army as an airman. He returned to Spain six months ago to foment Communist disturbances. When arrested he was using a car belonging to a wealthy Spaniard who is a militant Communist.

The assassination of Senor Dato was daringly carried out in the Plaza de Independencia, Madrid, by three men mounted on a motor-cycle and side-car.

As the cycle drew abreast its occupants, each with a pistol in each hand, opened fire. Six bullets struck the Premier, who was dead by the time he had been conveyed to hospital.

CITY NOTES

MENACE OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

IS IT GOING TO BE ANOTHER BARGAIN WITH MILLOWNERS ?

BOMBAY, April 9.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 6.8 ps. gold or 14.10 pence to-day.

For the last few days rumours have been circulating about further progress in the scheme of Imperial Preference. This time, the tactics adopted have been somewhat more sinister than previously. Let us take into account the fact that when the unwanted scheme of Imperial Preference was thrust on us as "a thin end of the wedge", it was done in the open Legislature and though it was opposed without success, there was the redeeming feature that the whole negotiations were open.

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE

This time, in reply to questions as to the policy that will be adopted by Indian delegates at the Ottawa Conference, the Assembly was told that "the mere commitment of policy is nothing without the consequential tariffs and these must come before the Legislature" What a farce that will be, particularly with the present constitution of the House It will be remembered that in 1930 when protection was given to the textile industry, it was informed that unless Imperial Preference was part of the agreement, protection would not be given and then Pandit Malaviya and others had to walk out in protest.

SELFISH PACT

To substantiate the statement, I would quote a passage from the work of Miss Freda Utley who has gone into the problem of Lancashire's trade with India in her "Lancashire and the Far East":—

"The closer one examines the new tariff, the clearer it becomes that it is in large measure an expression of alliance between British and Indian cotton manufacturers and merchants against Japan; the reasons for such an alliance (of however temporary a nature it may be) are to be sought in the fact that Lancashire cannot compete against Japan or India in the coarser plain goods or in the cheapor coloured goods and that she hopes to be able to maintain and improve her position in bordered grey, bleached and coloured piece-goods against Japan with the assistance of the 5 per cent preference."

WITH WHAT SUCCESS?

So far as Indian industry is concerned, it appears that it has benefited by the protection as much perhaps as through the spirit of Swadeshi which the nation has been fostering during the period. But so far as Britain is concerned, the 5 per cent preference (now 6-1/4 per cent) has not been enough. She sent only 357 million yards in 1931 against 397 millions in 1930 and 1276 millions in 1929. Even in those classes of goods where the preference was to come to their rescue the imports for 11 months ending February 1932 were 276 million yards for Britain against 646 million yards for February 1930. In the same period the Japanese imports fell only from 150 million yards to 142 million yards.

PREFERENCE HAS NOT WORKED

The protection for Lancashire has thus broken down because Japan can beat down a 6-1/4 per cent. preference. Lancashire is going to ask for ten or fifteen per cent preference in return for a corresponding high figure (somewhere about the present 31-1/4 per cent) for India against Japan. It is even possible that a higher tariff might be operative against artificial piecegoods which are complained abainst by Bombay mill-owners as displacing their own products of other varieties also.

OMNOUS CONCESSION

Interviewed by the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. H. P. Mody is reported to have said that "it was a business proposition and Indians must examine it from the only conceivable point of view from which India can look at it, namely, whether it is in the interest of India to give preferential treatment." If the millowners were representing anything but their own selfish interests, they would have said that they would not touch preference with a long pole. But the tariff will be set as high as the bargain of preference allows and our millowners are going to trust a tariff as a better support than the national sentiment which has fostered the industry.

TARIFF BOARD REFERENCE

Another intriguing fact about the present scheme is that the terms of reference to the Tariff Board were withheld as long as the Assembly was in session and now the textile enquiry is to include the question of preference, because here the Government can get a verdict easily from the millowners for the scheme and then it can be extended to other imports. In other words, the exploitation of India by British capitalist interests is to start again by legal sanction fortified by the support of textile industry.

WILL IT BREAK THE BOYCOTT?

This will be a weapon to break the boycott movement because the moral sentiment will be offset by the advantage of cheapness and it stands to reason that the former cannot struggle very long against the latter. It is not easy to discuss this aspect of the question even from the economic point of view for one treads on delicate ground but there is surely more in the challenge of preference against the boycott.

SECURITIES STEADY

During the last few days there has been a steadiness in securities and the 3 1/2 per cents have gone up from nearly Rs. 60 to as high as Rs. 64 with buyers at that rate. The reason is that there has appeared a group of buyers on the market and they are prepared to take up what is offering. This would be a great help to the new loan scheme but it will have to be maintained for at least a month if it is to have effect at the psychological time. It remains to be seen.

ONE WAY SHIPPING TRAFFIC

The mail papers bring into prominence the difficulties of the shipping industry in managing with one way traffic. For example, the boats which take Australian mutton and butter and wool have to go back nearly empty while even Canada which sends out shiploads of wheat does not get in equal weight on the returning boats. The complaint is supposed to be equally true of India though this does not seem to be borne out by facts. Our imports from Britain (which should be carried by Britain vessels) are more than our exports to that country and, if anything, the complaint should be the other way. It is for Britain to buy more of our produce than for us to buy more.

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CONVICTION UNDER ORDINANCE QUASHED

(Continued from page 7.)

more penal, but by letting them take their course."

(n) 'Acasus omissus' cannot be supplied in a statute creating an offence (Broadhead vs. Holdworth. (1877) 2 Ex. D. 321 per cleasby B, at page 323.)

"REASONABLE MEANING" OF A TERM.

8. In Maxwell's interpretation of statutes. second edition, 1883. Chapter X, page 318, we find the following observation on the subject:—

"But it has lost much of its force and importance in recent times, since it has become more and more generally recognised that the paramount duty of the Judicial interpretor is to be put upon the language of the Legislature, honestly and faithfully, its plain and rational meaning, and to promote its object. It was founded, however, on the tenderness of the Law for the rights of individuals, and on the sound principle that it is for the Legislature, not the court to define a crime and ordain its punishment. It is unquestionably a reasonable expectation that, when the former intends the infliction of suffering, or an encroachment of natural liberty or rights, or the grant of exceptional exemptions, powers, and privileges, it will not leave its intention to be gathered by mere doubtful inference, or convey it in cloudy dark words only, but will manifest it with reasonable clearness..... But the rule of strict construction requires that the language shall be so construed that no cases shall be held to fall within it which do not fall both within the reasonable meaning of its terms and within the spirit and scope of the enactment. To determine that a case is within the intention of a statute its language must authorise the Court to say so; but it is not admissible to carry the principle that a case which is within the mischief of a statute is within its provisions, so far as to punish a crime not specified in the statute, because it is of equal atrocity or of a kindred character with those which are enumerated. If the Legislature has not used words sufficiently comprehensive to include within its prohibition all the cases which fall within the mischief intended to be prevented, it is not competent to a Court to extend them."

I have given my best and very anxious consideration to the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Ordinance; construing the same in light of the principles embodied in the above-mentioned citations from Halsbury's laws of England and Maxwell's Interpretations of statutes I am not quite satisfied that on a proper construction of Section 4 (1) (d) it was open to the Local Government or to any District Magistrate to direct a man in position of accused Dr. Shah to proceed promptly and within reasonable time from Ahmedabad to Godhra after his release from the Central Jail, Ahmedabad on 27-1-32. I, therefore, decide point No. 1 in the negative.

"FAIR CONSTRUCTION" OF ORDER, NECESSARY.

9. Assuming for the same argument that it was competent to Mr. M.S. Moulvi, the Learned District Magistrate, acting under the provisions of Section 4 to issue an order, the point for further consideration is as to whether he actually did so? On behalf of the Crown Mr. V.C. Shah, the Learned Public Prosecutor, urged that the direction to the accused to report himself daily to the officer incharge of the Police Station, Godhra, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. by necessary implication meant that the accused had to proceed from Ahmedabad to Godhra within reasonable time and to carry out the terms of the order dated 28|1|32. Ex. 2 served upon him in the Ahmedabad Central Prison on the next day. Mr. Gokaldas C. Saraiya the learned pleader appearing on behalf of the accused on the other hand contended—and in my opinion quite cogently—that on a fair construction of the order it was incumbent upon his client to remain within the limits of Godhra and to report himself to the Police Officer for a month after he (Dr. Shah) went to Godhra. Mr. M.S. Moulvi, the Learned Special Magistrate as already observed thought that there was no room for any misunderstanding of the order as its wording was quite plain. If I may say so with respect to the learned Special Magistrate the order must have been quite plain to him as its author. The point for consideration, however, is as to whether on a fair construction of the order a man upon whom it was served would understand it as directing him to proceed from Ahmedabad to Godhra within a reasonable time. In this connection, it will not, perhaps, be out of place to mention that in Gulabchand [illegible]chand's case reported in t[illegible]e of "Free Press Journal." [illegible]32, the District Magistra[illegible]r had directed the [illegible]port himself to the [illegible]karmala within 18 hours of his (accused's) release from the Bijapur Jail on 3|3|1932. I have given this part of the case also my best and very anxious consideration and as a result I have come to the conclusion that the learned District Magistrate's order Ex. 2 was not happily worded, that it would not be proper for this Court to fill up any lacunae in the same and that on a fair construction of the order it was susceptible of the construction put upon it by the accused. I, therefore, decide point 2 in the negative.

10. At this stage it will not be out of place to advert to the fact that accused Dr. Shah filed a written statement Ex. 6—in the trial Court wherein he made it clear that as a Congressman he thought it to be his duty to disobey in a non-violent manner arbitrary and unjust laws of Government. This circumstance, however, in my opinion should not influence the Court in arriving at a decision as to the proper construction of Mr. Moulvi's order Ex. 2 adverted to above.

11. As already observed it was not incumbent upon Dr. Shah to proceed promptly from Ahmedabad to Godhra because of the District Magistrate's order dated 26|1|32 Ex. 2 It is a common ground between the prosecution and the defence that accused Dr. Shah on arrival at the Godhra Station on night of the 7|2|32 was at once arrested by the Police and was put up before the learned Special Magistrate on morning of 8|2|32; such being the case, it is quite obvious that Dr. Shah had no opportunity of disobeying the order Ex. 2 issued by the District Magistrate after he (Dr. Shah) arrived at Godhra from Baroda.

"GOT WHAT HE ASKED FOR."

12. On behalf of the accused his learned Pleader Mr. Saraiya in conclusion urged that having regard to Dr. Shah's age, ailment and other circumstances of the case, the sentence of 12 months' R.I. was unduly harsh, if not vindictive; Mr. V.C. Shah, the learned Public Prosecutor, on the other hand, urged that the accused, as an ardent Congressman, courted suffering and imprisonment and only got what he asked for at the hands of the learned Special Magistrate. As regards the question of sentence I cannot do better than cite the following observations of His Lordship, Burgess J.C. in Nga Ku, 1 U.B.R. (1897-1901) 330. 335 cited at page 78 of Ratanlal's Law of Crimes 12th edition.

"It may generally be taken as a safe principle to follow, that punishments should be made as moderate as is consistent with the object aimed at. Punishment in excess is apt to defeat its own object, and to produce a reaction of popular feeling, as experience shows. To shut a man up in prison longer than is really necessary is not only bad for the man himself, but is useless piece of cruelty, and economically wasteful and a source of loss to the community."

WHAT JUSTICE MADGAOKAR QUOTED.

In the case of Emperor vs. Sakinabai Lukmani, 32 Bom. L.R. 1506 at 1514, cited by Mr. Saraiya, the learned Pleader for the accused, His Lordship Madgavker J. has observed as under:—

"Even apart from this view of the law, I am constrained to observe that the sentence was harsh and inappropriate. On the record as it stands, the accused, a respectable woman of 60, felt it her duty to dissuade people from drinking. A sentence of R.I. for four months and a fine of Rs. 100 and in default one month's R.I. was, in my opinion excessive and might even be criticised as vindictive. It is necessary at all times, and not least when respect for the law is being undermined, that, whatever the attitude or the politics of any party, the Courts should in all respects scrupulously hold the scales even, observe the correct procedure and that they should not by such sentences themselves still further undermine this respect for the law. Such sentences defeat their own undermine the respect for the law, object and usually produce an effect contrary to what perhaps they are intended to do."

In the present case in view of my findings adverse to the prosecution on points Nos. 1 and 2, the question of sentence has only an academic value. I may, however, observe that in case I had decided the said points in favour of the Crown, I would have felt constrained to relax the rigour of the sentence.

13. For reasons recorded above I allow accused Dr. Maneklal N. Shah's appeal, set aside the order of his conviction and sentence and direct that he should be set at liberty; in case he has paid the fine, it should be refunded to him.

(Sd.) K.K. THAKORE,
Sessions Judge.
2|4|1932.

NATIONAL WEEK AT AHMEDNAGAR

Two "Dictators" Arrested

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, April 8.

The District Congress Committee began observing the National Week from the 6th instant. Wednesday, the first day was observed as "Foreign Cloth Boycott Day". There was Prabhat Pheri and Flag Salutation early in the morning. In the afternoon a foreign cloth shop, was picketed. One of the picketers was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In the evening a boycott procession was taken out, but it was dispersed by the police and five of the processionists were arrested. Some foreign cloth was also burnt.

"KHADI DAY".

Thursday, was celebrated as "Khadi Day". A Khadi Pheri was taken out in the morning Khadi was hawked by the volunteers. After the Khadi Pheri terminated at Maliwada Chauk, the 43rd 'dictator', addressed a public meeting. He was immediately arrested and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the afternoon two young students from the local National High School and coming from a wealthy Gujarati merchants' family, picketed the Imperial Bank of India. They were each sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 100, or two months more, in default.

"FOREIGN SUGAR BOYCOTT DAY"

Friday was declared as "Foreign Sugar Boycott Day" by the Congress Volunteers. Foreign Sugar shops from Adate Bazar and Da Mandai were picketed for which the 44th 'dictator' and one other Congressman were arrested. Congress volunteers were seen requesting almost all Hotel-keepers, inn-keepers and confectioners not to use foreign sugar any further. A boycott procession was started in the evening but it was dispersed by the police, and eight processionists were arrested. A meeting was addressed at night near the Maliwada Gate.

SUNBEAM TUNNELS TO DRY CROPS

British Scheme

FELTHAM, (By Mail.)

A nation-wide scheme for the setting up of a chain of agricultural crop-drying factories by which Great Britain may cheat the weather and save millions of tons of cattle food each year and reduce farming costs by a large margin was discussed at a secret meeting of agriculturists which was held at Hanworth Park Air Club in mail week.

Colonel the Master of Sempill was in the chair, and Earl de la Warr, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Sir Richard Paget, Mr. W. Gavin, of Imperial Chemical Industries, and Councillor Woolley, the Mayor of Southampton, who is a scientific farmer, were among those present.

£8,000 PLANTS.

Sir Richard Pages, who outlined the scheme, stated that it was the one sure method of insuring green crops—such as clover, lucerne and rye—against the weather.

Weather in Britain ruined half the total food value of her crop production year after year.

Each of the plants suggested, at a rough cost of £8,000, would be capable of dealing with 1,200 acres of green crops and producing 3,400 tons a year of dry food for poultry, cattle, horses and sheep.

The crops would be passed straight from the fields down an enormous tunnel, travelling on an electrically driven belt and being dried by a continuous blast of hot gases.

They could then be ground to a coarse meal or fine powder—samples of which were shown—and pressed into cake.

It would save thousands of ton of food each year and tens of thousands of pounds.

A. I. Sthanakwasi Jain Sadhu Samelan

The Manager, S. J. Conference writes:—

"The Sthanakwasi Jain Conference has decided to hold a conference of all Sadhus belonging to the Sthanakwasi Sect. next year in the month of March at Ajmer. This decision has been unanimously welcomed by all the different Sampradayas of Sadhus and they have expressed their willingness to fully co-operate with the conference in making the Sammelan a success. The Conference wished that preliminary to the All-India Sadhu Sammelan, all different Sampradayas should organise amongst themselves and elect their representatives to attend the Conference. Provincial Sadhu Sammelans were held, a month ago, at Rajkot (Kathiawar), Pali (Marwar), and Hoshiarpur (Punjab) and 15 Sampradayas have formed their union, also passing resolutions of reform."

A PRINCESS'S PAINTINGS

Morally Objectionable

A Princess was fined £50 by a Paris police court in mail week on a charge arising out of investigations made by the special police who watch over the morals of the French capital.

The daughter of a well-known Russian noble family, and born with the title of princess, she married a Russian prince belonging to a family as well-known as her own.

She was a notable figure at the Czar's court, and when the revolution came she suffered the fate of many Russian aristocrats and lost her fortune.

FLED TO FRANCE.

Fleeing to France, she married again in 1917, becoming the wife of an American army officer, who was an attache in the Diplomatic Service.

Later the princess became associated with an agency occupying sumptuous quarters in the Champs-Elysees, and this led to her appearance in a police court.

When the special police of the Brigade of Morals questioned her, she said her business was to receive orders for paintings. The "paintings" discovered by the police proved to be photographs, to which objection was taken.

The princess, who is pretty and elegant, appeared in court wrapped in rich furs. Her counsel explained that she was now domiciled in the United States, and had travelled specially from New York to appear before the court.

TO WED A JUDGE.

He made light of her alleged offence, and said that she was now engaged to be married for a third time, her prospective husband being a judge of New Jersey.

"I ask you to let her acquittal be your wedding present" he said to the magistrate.

The magistrate, hardly less gallant, replied: "I must do something for a colleague, so I shall not send your client to prison. But she must pay a fine of £50."

CHESS MATCH LASTS 10 YEARS

Now They Will Begin Again

Two Yorkshiremen have set up a new speed record. They have just finished a game of chess they started in 1922. The game ended in a stalemate.

They played the game as fast as they could, averaging four moves a year.

One Yorkshireman is in Australia, and the other is in Slathwaite, Yorks. All the moves have been made in letters.

The game was between Mr. H. Kaye, who lives in Victoria, and, Mr. John Garside, in Netheread-road, Slaithwaite.

Both were members of the Linthwaite Chess Club before Mr. Kaya emigrated to Australia at the end of 1921.

They decided to continue their chess rivalry despite the 12,000 miles which separated them.

Mr. Garside should have won the game four years ago at the twenty-eighth move, but he made a slip, and the game had to go on.

The last was the fortieth move.

The men propose to start a new game immediately—and hope to finish before 1950.

RE-TRIAL AFTER FOUR YEARS

Prisoner Has Already Undergone Sentence

LISBON. (By Mail).

Strong protests by the British Government over the arrest and sentencing of a British subject in Portuguese West Africa nearly four years ago, are to culminate shortly in a retrial at Benguela of Mr. Alfred Jennings Brewer. The case against Mr. Brewer, who is a ship's officer, is now being prepared by the colonial authorities.

Mr. Brewer, while second officer of the British steamer Clan Lamont, was arrested at Benguela in December, 1927. He was charged with stealing articles worth £1 from the local postmasters house.

He denied the charge and insisted that it was a case of mistaken identity. But after being kept in prison nine months Mr. Brewer was sentenced to 360 days' imprisonment, to date from the time of his arrest, and a fine of £13. He was released in December, 1923.

AN AMAZING CASE.

Mr. Brewer was seized by natives and a Portuguese policeman in Lobito shortly after returning from a motor drive. The postmaster arrived and while Mr. Brewer was held by natives proceeded to hit him in the face. After speaking to the policeman, the postmaster wrenched off Mr. Brewer's coat and made away with it.

Mr. Brewer (who spoke no Portuguese) was subsequently marched to the guard-house. There the postmaster produced from Mr. Brewer's coat a series of small objects. He was then sent to the local gaol. He remained there nearly three weeks, the first three days without food. He fell ill with malaria and dysentery and had to be removed to hospital. There he remained for ten months without being brought to court.

When at last he was tried the principal witness for the prosecution—the postmaster's native servant—failed to appear. The postmaster then stated that his servant was unable to recognise the person he said he had seen burgle the house.

A. S. V. INSURANCE COMPANY

Branch Opened In Bombay

An interesting function took place on Saturday at 4 p.m. in the Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay, when Dr. E. J. Ruperti, the Foreign Manager of the Allian und Stuttgarter Verion Insurance Co., Ltd., declared open, before a large and representative gathering of businessmen, the Company's branch office in Bombay. One feature of the function was that Mr. H. E. Harrington, the local Manager, addressed the gathering in Hindi instead of English. Mr. Harrington, in introducing Dr. Ruperti, said he (Mr. Harrington) was pleased to see many of his old friends in India whom he had met in 1908 when he was connected with the Graham Trading Co. He hoped his old friends would extend the same support which they had done in the past.

Dr. Ruperti then, in declaring open the Bombay Branch of the Allianz Und Stuttgarter Verein Insurance Co. Ltd. said:—

Allianz Verein (which is the German word for Corporation) transacts all General Insurances like fire, motor-car accident, liability, aviation, marine, burglary, machine breakage, etc. In short, all those branches which can be worked out on a sound and reliable basis. For rather dangerous and risky branches like credit and hail, etc. Insurances, the concern has got independent companies, which underwrite this class of insurances only, being specialists in that field.

The Balance sheets show the strength of my Company. If you compare the last pre-war figures with the last years' results you will observe that Allianz possesses now a five times greater basis than in 1913. The premium income of Allianz V. was 13 06 crores of gold rupees in 1930 and 23.8 crores for the whole concern. These figures are actually 25 per cent more than I have quoted because of the fact that England has gone off the Gold Standard. The life Bank achieved a Life Assurance business of crores 209.3 rupees and has crores 33.3 rupees invested in mortgages, securities and land. Only in Germany more than 40,000 agents and 7,200 employees work for the success of the Allianz in general insurances. In the name of the Allianz we are working in Holland, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Persia, India, Ceylon China, Siam, South Africa and South America.

CURRENCY PROBLEM

How is it that Insurance Companies suffered comparatively little in world depression? To give you an example I use the comparison between trading and an insurance company. The merchant delivers his goods first—and he is lucky if he gets his money afterwards. The Insurance Company fortunately gets the premium first and covers the risk afterwards. That is the secret why Insurance Companies are never so affected by commercial depressions in the general trade. Moreover, insurances are more essential in times of trade depression.

A question of vital importance just at present is the currency problem. With regard to insurance this problem touches mostly life assurance. It is absolutely striking to note how few people realise that they suffered a loss of some 25 per cent on their policies issued in a non-gold standard currency. On the other hand policies in dollars, marks or Swiss Francs would have saved the policy holders this loss as they still would have been covered in gold.

"NEW WAR"

"Amongst many questions I have been asked in India one struck me most particularly, and this refers to a new war, in which Germany might be involved. Gentlemen, you may take it as granted that those people, who put that question before me, have not been through the years 1914-1918 when I got my experience. Besides the absolute impossibility of Germany starting or joining a new war under the present conditions there are two vital points those who fear another world catastrophe have overlooked entirely, first the financial side, and secondly the mentality of the German people.

"My generation who were in the trenches, and for instance Mr. Papes who were starving at home, would under no circumstances consent again to such a tragic experiment. There is not the least likelihood of such an event occurring. You may have read in the papers something about Mr. Hitler, but bringing this Hitler movement in connection with a new war would be entirely wrong. Hitler's idea has had rather a sudden success due to his repudiation of the Reparation payment, and personally I believe that an early settlement of this question can only be in the interest of the world. In a few days the German President will be re-elected and it is to be expected that Hindenburg will become again head of the German Republic.

COMPANY'S AIM.

Six German companies are controlling 35 per cent of all Reinsurances transacted in the world, and consequently Germany holds again the first place on the international reinsurance market. Is there a better proof of confidence in German insurance companies?

"To win back the pre-war position, must be the aim of the Allianz and basing on the very cordial relations which are prevailing between your country and mine, I express the wish that you Gentlemen give us your assistance. My company has always had the reputation of fairness and loyality to Brokers, and you may rest assured that we will always treat you in this spirit, which at home we call the Allianz spirit."

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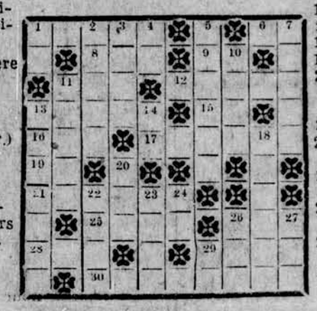
Last date of posting entries 2—5—1932.

CLUES ACROSS

1. The backbone
6. Note well (an abbr.)
8. Sir
9. E. R. (actual)
11. Pasturage.
12. A storehouse
13. Protoplasm.
15. In the year of our Lord (an abbr.)
16. The chief vizier in Abyssinia.
17. A place where osiers are grown.
19. Order of Merit (abbr.)
21. A darling.
25. Climax of anything.
26. A book containing answers to exercises.
28. A chariot.
29. To screw.
30. Extracts.



CLUES DOWN.

1. Stand as you are!
2. Notions.
3. Votes against
4. A prefix.
5. To keep.....
7. Fleshy.
10. A raid.
11. A S. American ruminant of the camel family.
13. That which is produced.
14. More.
18. To throw....
20. Professor of Theology (an abbr.)
22. Merchandise.
23. I. E. A. C. (actual)
24. Example (abbr.)
26. To play truant.
27. A form of affirmation.
29. Queen Victoria (an abbr).

LITERARY SOCIETY, DEORIA.

KEY-SOLUTION OF GRAND COMPETITION NO: 2.

ACROSS:—(1) HOWE. (4) BRAVA. (8) E. N. (9) EPOUSE. (11) AWE. (13) IGNARO. (15) VALE. (17) C. R. M. R. (18) YRAVISH (20) E. I. (21) D. T. E. (22) O. E. (24) NULL (26) U.P. (27) CLY. (29) DO. (30) TRIP. (31) AGE. (33) TYPE. (34) LYE.

DOWN:—(1) HEAVY. (2) ONWARD. (3) EE. (4) BOG. (5) RUNCH. (6) ASAR. (7) VERMEOLOGY. (10) PI. (12) ELATE. (14) ORIEL. (16) EVE. (19) SO. (23) SLIP. (25) UDAL. (26) URE (27) CRY. (28) Y. P. E. (30) T. T. (32) E. E.

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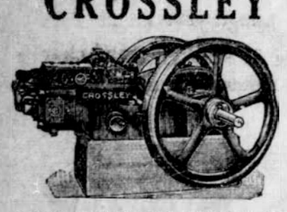
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NOTHING TO DO WITH SARDA ACT

Calcutta Decision In Injunction Appeal

Further details are now available of the case in which Mr. Justice D.N. Mitter and Mr. Justice S. K. Ghose of the Calcutta High Court, set aside the order of the District Judge of Bakerganj sending Mr. Basant Kumar Das to civil jail "for disobedience of an injunction restraining him from marrying his daughter below 14-years."

The Associated Press report of the case, which was published, in this paper on Thursday, made it appear that the order of injunction had been set aside by the High Court primarily on the ground that the Judges held the view that the Sarda Act was 'ultra-vires' of the Indian Legislature as certain laws of the East India Company days passed by Parliament had remained on the statute book, the object of these laws being to recognise the absolute right of a Hindu father over his domestic affairs.

It was pointed at the time in these columns that the Associated Report was incomplete and the presumption could be reasonably drawn from it, that the judges set aside the order of injunction because they agreed with the defence contention that the Sarda Act was 'ultra-vires'. But reports appearing in the Calcutta papers show that the order was set aside on several technical grounds. The setting aside of the order had, as a matter of fact, nothnig to do with the validity of the Sarda Act.

INJUNCTION.

The case is as follows:—

Nagendra N. Pal, a pleader of Barisal, applied to the District Judge under the Guardian and Wards Act, for being appointed guardian of the person of the daughter of Basanta K. Das, alleging himself to be a distant relation of the wife of Mr. Das, on the ground that the latter was about to celebrate the marriage of his girl, who was below 14, in contravention of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, and prayed for and got issued an injunction against the father of the girl restraining him from marrying his girl.

The injunction was alleged to have been served on the father, the day before the marriage, which duly took place on the appointed date.

The applicant for guardianship, Nagendra N. Pal, thereupon applied to the District Judge for punishing the father for alleged disobedience of the injunction. The District Judge found it proved from the peon's report that the injunction was served on the father the day before the marriage and sent him to civil jail for disobeying the same.

Basant Kumar Das appealed.

Mr. Justice Mitter, giving judgment in appeal, said that it had been contended by the appellant that the proceedings in the Lower Court were not any suit or proceeding under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, but were proceedings under the Guardian and Wards Act so that the Judge had no power to issue an injunction under Order XXXIX, Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The order itself and the further order of committal to prison were, therefore, illegal.

It had further been contended that the appellant had not been given any opportunity to prove that the order of injunction was not served upon him before the marriage took place. The respondent had contended, on the other hand, that the Judge had power under Section 12 of the Guardian and Wards Act to issue an injunction of the present nature and a case in 2 C.W.N. 541 was cited in support of that contention. Be that as it might, it was not necessary to decide the first of these two contentions in view of the fact that the second one succeeded. It appeared that the Judge proceeded on the report made by the peon that the order of injunction had been served on the appellant on February 20, 1932. The peon, however, was not examined in the case to prove such service. The appellant asked that he might adduce evidence on that point.

POWER OF REMAND.

In this state of things, the respondent had conceded that the case might be remanded to the Lower Court to enable the appellant to adduce such evidence. Their Lordships, however, were of opinion that the appellant having already been in prison for ten days it was not necessary to make an order of remand in the case.

The order of the District Judge was accordingly set aside and the appellant directed to be discharged from his recognizance bond.

Their Lordships also allowed the application of the appellant for quashing proceedings inasmuch as the present proceedings for guardianship of the girl were infructuous since the girl had now been married and it had not been shown that her husband was in any way not a fit person to be the guardian of the girl.

WHY GANDHIJI REJECTS FORCE

Spiritualising Influence Of Khaddar

Bishop Of Ripon On Indian Problems

India was the main theme of the sermon preached by the Bishop of Ripon (Dr. E. A. Burroughs), on Sunday morning at the Cathedral, and woven within that theme was a plea for the practise of real prayer, and a thought for those who have the training of candidates for confirmation.

The text was Isaiah 12, 3, "Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation."

The Bishop said we were asked that day to remember especially in our players the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, which just a year ago achieved its independence after many years of anxious deliberation as to the right course to take, and then a considerable period of legislation that was needed to effect the severance of the link not only with the State, but also with the See of Canterbury.

This meant accepting the financial responsibilities, the loss of certain subsidies, and the raising of funds needed as endowment. An appeal had been made to our own Church to help in the task by making a birthday gift to the Church in India of the sum of £50,000.

Returning to the subject of the position of India and the task before the newly-enfranchised Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon, the Bishop said there was no more appropriate subject for real prayer, for the whole problem of India was a religious problem, and the only possible solution must be found not through political adjustments or concessions only, still less by forcible repression, but by spiritual reorientation on both sides of the problem through the incoming into our life at home and into the complex and bewildering life of India of a greater spiritual force than those working at present to unite India, in contrast to the warring spiritual forces which had led to a deadlock at the very centre of the Indian problem. In one sense the spiritualising of India was the starting point of the problem, and the chief ground of Mr. Gandhi's propaganda was really a religious question. He saw how the growing mechanisation of life was crippling the forces of the human spirit.

KHADDAR

The movement known as "Khaddar" was not only a protest against the importation of foreign goods on purely economic grounds, it was also of spiritual symbolism, a desire to get back behind the age of machinery to a time when the human spirit could still develop and express itself. And it was still more in his rejection of force—which was part of his theory if not the practice of his followers—that Mr. Gandhi did merit some sympathy from those who understood the inwardness of the Christian ideals and who realised that it was only by a movement of the spirit that human nature could advance towards its goal.

If once India could receive a blinding revelation of the Supreme Reality that we called "God" in terms of our faith in Jesus Christ, if the effects of that revelation could pass through her people like an electric current passing through a bar of steel, India might well become a spiritual magnet of enormous dimensions, which would work for the true progress of the whole of the non-Christian Far East, which to-day was such a terrible menace to civilisation. That was the task to which the Church of India had dedicated herself, and that she might be the freer to perform it had decided to do without supports which had come to be seen as shackles and to drop what used to be advantages in order that she might identify herself with India and the Indian peoples. So they hoped to be able to present Jesus Christ in Indian garb, as India was already seeking to see Him. The tides that flowed underneath the surface of Indian life told us that once that vision was made clear before the eyes of India we might look for such a rapid conquest that India would help to spiritualise not only the Eastern nations but also the materialistic West.

It was a coincidence that in this year following the severance of the Church of India from the Home Church there was to be a visit of five Indian Christians, who entirely at their own expense would spend three months in England simply with the object of bringing a message of gratitude and inspiration to the Churches at home to whom they owed their knowledge of the spirit of Jesus Christ. They would be spending five days in Leeds in October.

"CHRISTIAN VICEROY"

There were some people who, recognising the comparative success of the new methods of the present Viceroy, blamed Lord Irwin as having delayed by his policy of conciliation the settlement that would have been won by a firm grip with a firm hand. That a firm hand was needed few would deny, but the policy of conciliation was needed.

If repression of violence should go a step too far and suggest anything like vindictiveness, or lead to a going back on the political pledges we had given to the people of India, we should lose what we owed in that country to one whom Indian called the "Christian Viceroy," and find that it was too late either to Christianise India or to keep her.

Concluding the subject of prayer, the Bishop said prayer itself was the vital process upon which Christian character and Christian influences in the world depended. The means by which "God in Whom we live and move and have our being" sought to manifest Himself in and through us, not only saving us but enabling us through His Spirit to save the world. The only way in which that higher conception of God which we see in Jesus Christ could overcome the lower conception that was combatting with it, and bring Hindu and Moslem togethher, was by being first embodied in more and more lives that would prove themselves Christian by a higher human quality and a deeper influence over the lives of others. What was needed was those who would practise the presence of God for their own benefit first, that God through the change in their lives would manifest His presence in the world.—"Pateley Budget".

SQUEEZING BOMBAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—From time to time the citizens of Bombay have been accused of allowing their city to go to the dogs by intermingling commerce and politics, and allegations have openly been made against the Ahmedabad millowners of using the national movement as a lever to bring about the fall of Bombay's Cotton Industry. May I in this connection bring to the notice of the public an instance where an attempt has been made to squeeze Bombay, and to a lesser extent three other cities, for the obvious benefit of the rest of the Presidency, and that too by the Bombay Legislature? I refer to the Bombay Finance Act, 1932 under which the Stamp Duty on transfers of shares has been increased 90 to 120 per cent. so far as Bombay City is concerned; Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi cities are saddled with increase of 45 to 60 per cent. while in the rest of the Presidency there is "no increase" whatever over the preceding year's rates.

That this increase in stamp duty has been made is perhaps not generally known. Only the other day the President of the Bombay Stock Exchange wrote to the Press that there was 'absolutely no increase' in the duty on transfer of shares and I would not be surprised if many a member of the legislature is also in the same state of blissful ignorance. This is mainly due to the fact that in the Schedule to the Indian Stamp Act the duty on transfer of shares is mentioned as half that on 'Conveyance.' If the duty on 'Conveyance' is increased, that on the transfer of shares follows suit and it therefore behoves members of the Legislative Council to study their Acts carefully before they pass any amending measure.

I may incidentally mention that while the life of that portion of the Bombay Finance Act which levies the existing rates of stamp duties in the rest of the Presidency is restricted to one year, thus compelling the Government to come before the legislature next year for a renewal of the Act, there is no such restriction as regards Part V of the Act under which the duties for Bombay and the three other cities are levied. I do not know what actuated the legislature to make such a distinction. Will any member of that body explain?—Yours, etc.,

BOMBAYITE.

Bombay, April 8, 1932.

JUNKERS IN DIFFICULTIES

Crippled By Lack Of Capital

BERLIN, (By Mail).

The great Junkers' aeroplane works at Dessau have suspended payment and applied for a judicial compention with their creditors. The undertaking is paralysed by lack of working capital, but is not bankrupt in the usual sense of the term.

An outside audit has shown that liabilities of 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 marks (£600,000 to £650,000 at par) are amply covered in the books by assets valued at between 21,000,000 and 23,000,000 marks (£1,050,000 to £1,150,000). The financial embarrassments of the concern are said to have originated in trade depression and the reduction of Government subsidies, but to have been brought to a head by the insolvency of the Borsig Co., which was among the Junkers' chief creditors.

The Minister of Communications granted Junkers credits to the total of 800,000 marks, but refused further assistance when the audit showed that a sum between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 marks was necessary to keep the works going. There seems, however, to be little doubt that an enterprise to which so much national importance is attached will somehow or other be kept going.

TOO THRILLING

Conjurer Dismissed

PARIS, (By Mail.)

M. Rogerson, a conjurer, has started an action in Paris for £800 damages against the director of a circus, on the ground of breach of contract. In one of his most spectacular tricks M. Rogerson shut his woman partner in a trunk and drove a sword through it thirty times. When the trunk was opened the woman stepped out uninjured. Afterwards the conjurer would invite a member of the audience to enter the same trunk, and this person disappeared.

The performance was so realistic, however, that it proved too much for a number of women spectators. There were shrieks as the conjurer drove the sword into the trunk, and women fainted. On account of this the management of the circus dismissed the conjurer, on the ground that his exhibition was too thrilling for the nerves of the majority of the spectators.

The conjurer's contract provided that he could only be dismissed in case of "force majeure," or the closing of the whole establishment. A Paris court is now to decide whether the effect of his performance upon women's nerves may be considered as a case of "force majeure."

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1. It stands unexcelled in removing dull, destructive FILM.
2. Its texture is invisibly fine. Thus, it imparts a higher polish to enamel—a brilliant glaze or lustre.
3. It is *safe* because it is soft—yes, twice as soft—as polishing materials in common use.
Yet in *taste* and *appearance* Pepsodent is still the Pepsodent you have always known. In results and safety it is new—brand new.
Pepsodent—special FILM-removing tooth paste
Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in teeth's appearance within a few days' time.
Get a tube of Pepsodent today. See how quickly and safely it rids your teeth of decay-producing film—how it polishes them to sparkling brilliance.
Pepsodent
Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—see your dentist at least twice a year

THE PRESIDENCY
Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office:—York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
All Classes of Life Insurance Transacted
THE INDIAN INSURANCE JOURNAL says:—
"Apparently the management of the Presidency Life is not striving after large figures but sound business and this conservative working at a low expense ratio reflects great credit on them. And as far as we know no Company in India managed its first year's affairs at so low a ratio as the Presidency Life."
FOR AGENCY TERMS, ETC. WRITE TO HEAD OFFICE.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S. Hydrocele Specialist
(Vadifalia, Surat)
Without Operation
Cures Radically (with one injection)
HYDROCELE
At One Sitting
IN BOMBAY
from 1st to 6th every Month
In SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market
For inquiry or details with certs. send 3 as Stamps

SAFELY RELY
ON
AMRUTANJAN Balm

Fore the Cure of
Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS.
BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS.

Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE.

Improves curries, stews, fish and meat and aids digestion.

A few drops makes all meals tasty.

Sold by all dealers and stores.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO., LTD., Bombay.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd.

Business proposed in 1931 .. .. .. Rs. 64,25,000.
Business paid for in 1931 .. .. .. Rs. 68,57,000.
Total business in force exceeds .. .. .. Rs. 1,65,00,000.

PROGRESS PROVES THE POPULARITY.

The Oldest Life Assurance Society Of India

ESTD. 1871.

Agency terms and particulars from the Secretary.
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH **UNIQUE**

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office:—10 Canning St., CALCUTTA.

A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE

of which the First Patron was DESHBANDHU C. R. DAS. For UNIQUE Policy Benefits and liberal and hereditary Agency Commission, etc.

Write to:—

THE ASIATIC TRADING CO., Chief Agents, 69. Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

THE UNIVERSAL TRADING, COMPANY Special Agents, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar. BOMBAY.

BONUS YEAR 1932

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business Over Rs. 1,15,00,000
Total Assets Exceed Rs. 1,20,00,000
Last Bonus (Quinquennial) Rs. 100 per 1000 Endowment Assurances.

A purely Indian Life Office

Lower Premiums. Larger Bonuses. Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

For particulars please write to—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
N. DATTA, *Manager*, Bombay Branch.

—A Post-Card—

Affix three pice postal stamps and send it to us, mentioning your name and full address to get in return

'Kam Shastra'

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

GRATIS—POST FREE

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 20
AND
Whole Life Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re. Agency and other particulars. Please apply

MANAGING DIRECTOR

CHURCH OUTLOOK IN 1932

WHAT DOES FUTURE HOLD OUT?

(By "OBSERVATEUR".)

When the ffaster weeks ends, the pleasure-loving world settles back, not without a sigh, to the routine of work-a day life. The yoke weighs on the shoulders of the victims and slaves of a commercial-mechanical civilization; the sore smarts and the sensitive animal flesh suffers the agony of pain. The slave-driver grunts out his misery too as he picks up his lash; he is bored. Wealth has its heritage of boredom.

EASTER 1932.

The Christian churches celebrated the Easter as usual although at Toledo in Spain the anti-clerical, proletarian fury disturbed the ecclesiastical silence. The sacred spaces of the great buildings were filled only with the prayers of the faithful while the strife that rages continuously outside did not produce any echo amongst the masses of the devout. Only a faint murmur arose in the pulpit as the Bishop of London gave a grave expression to a philosophic sentiment that Marcus Aurelius might have written on his classic tablet. The Dean of St. Paul's felt himself called upon to make the gesture that a theatrical-journalistic public demands of his fashionable pessimism—this, truly, is Paulinism with a vengeance.

PAPAL GESTURE.

The London Bishop was obliged to utter a well-deserved indictment against contemporary humanity that is sliding back, he said, into the old barbarism. Other servants of the Church have essentially joined in this condemnation and we must feel grateful to them for asserting the ancient right of the Church while her power has long vanished away. In Italy, we read, Mussolini is paying dutiful, if Duce-like, haughty calls on the Vatican and the little differences arising out of interpretation of the terms of the Concordat would appear to have been satisfactorily composed.

The Papal orders are forthwith issued to the Catholic organisations to stop hostile operations—yet the persecution of the Catholics was only an event of yesterday's occurrence. The Pope has submitted to the inevitable award of a historic Fate. We should have called it strategy in which the Church has proved in all the ages to have been a great master if such a view were not pronounced as blasphemy. The Pope's role is ultra-mundane; it is divine.....

LAST OF THE JESUITS.

In Spain, the new Republican Government dealt a deathblow, last January, to clericalism when all the wealth amassed by the Society of Jesus was confiscated to the State under a Governmental decree. Curiously enough, the ground for such a policy was prepared by the Vatican, and the Spanish Nuncio accepted the secularization scheme without opposition excepting the proviso, that the Church might oppose future demands of the secular power in a constitutional manner.

The Jesuits are, in the meantime, scattered all over the world including our own country and one would not be surprised if the sphere of their activities, restricted though it may have become, were transferred wherever they colonized: it would be quite safe to predict that they would exert whatever influence they are allowed to possess in the nooks and corners of their colonies where backward conditions exist and fanaticism and ignorance could be mobilised in aid of their ancient policy.

ORDER OUT OF CHAOS.

The gloomy outlook displayed by official Church dignitaries shows that the barbarism civilisation is threatened with, cannot be checked with the influence of the Church. The forces of barbarism are inherent in the system that has broken the medieval Church. The organised Church has no place in the scheme of present-day industrial civilisation. That fact must be faced.

Nor are we sure that the pessimistic outlook is not redeemed by certain hopeful signs of a new consciousness. We are enveloped in darkness: but we may yet be on the threshold of a new order. The signs of such a future may not shimmer on the horizon of an English bishop: it may be given to other eyes to detect and hail them.

Scene from "Son of India," now running at the Rialto.

WAKE UP EAST INDIAN CATHOLICS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is indeed a pity that while the literary and prominent men of other Catholic Communities place as a rule, the interests of their respective Communities above selfish ends, self-interest, self-glorification and self-aggrandisement. I think the men of the East Indian Catholic Community of similar category or type act differently.

Now to come to the point. The East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein are sons of the soil. Naturally they are interested in the places of their birth and ancestral homes. When the intelligently patriotic section of the Community realised that the Portuguese Padroado regime was the cause of the degradation of their people, it worked for the removal of the cause and the transfer of the people to the Propaganda Jurisdiction, hoping that the outcome of their labours would prove beneficial to the people. The agitation succeeded and the people were transferred by the Holy See to the Archdiocese of Bombay. They flattered themselves with the hope that an era of education and progress had dawned and that measures would be taken by the sacred Congregation "de Propaganda Fide" for their amelioration. They had not dreamt that a Portuguese, short of necessary requirements, would be appointed to the important See of Bombay and their hopes would be dashed to the ground.

Disappointed, and finding that their petitions, praying that Religious Orders of men and women might be introduced in backward Salsette and Bassein, that they might open schools and convents and that a well-equipped local seminary might be established, have failed to produce the desired effect, they have been sending petitions to authorities in India and Rome, and at times letters appear in print.

The immigrants, such as Goas, Malabars and Mangaloreans, seem to be eatisfied, certainly not all, with the state of things. These are not solicitous for the welfare of natives of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein. One has nothing to do with the mentality or attitude of the outsiders in matters that concern the sons of the soil. But when any one of them misrepresents those East Indians who agitate for the betterment of the lot of their less fortunate brethren, it is fair and proper to point out to self-appointed critics and inconsistent apologists that by their ill-directed zeal they do not wish well to the Community which suffers from the prevailing ecclesiastical order of affairs, conveniently ignoring the grievances of the facts of the case.

My humble contention is when patriotic members of the Community realise the evil effects of illiteracy ignorance and poverty, it is their bounden duty to call the attention of the powers that are to what is regained of them and that it is extremely silly and mischievous to mislead those who do not know the facts by misrepresenting matters and thus encouraging the continuance of the neglect of the interests of the East Indian Catholics.—Yours, etc.,

COMMUNITY.

IS ELECTRICITY TAX ILLEGAL

To the Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—Those who generate, transmit and use electricity are governed by a Central enactment known as "The Indian Electricity Act" wherein nothing but the schedule may be modified by any local Government. Referring to Section 37 of the Act it will be seen that no other than the Governor-General can make rules under the Act and in such Rules "Authorise and regulate the levy of fees of any such testing and inspecting, and, generally, for the service of Electric Inspectors under this Act." The Governor-General's Rules are published under the name and style of "The Indian Electricity Rules, 1922," and Rules 5 and 6 therein cover the matter of fees and the incidence thereof.

By what authority therefore has the Government of Bombay levied this new surcharge on electricity? Indeed, by what authority has the Bombay Government, been levying annual fees for inspection of electrical installations when annual inspections are not prescribed by the I. E. Rules? Finally, by what authority has the local Government been levying annual fees from electrical contractors and workmen when no such fees are authorised by the Rules?

PIRACY

We not only have the most costly local Government taken all round, but ours is the only Government that has embarked upon this piracy in relation to fees; indeed, even fees collected from applicants for contractors' licenses are not refunded though such applications may be rejected without examining the candidates.

Summing up, what do we get for our money? This is the only local Government that has neither promoted nor aided any electrical undertaking; the only Government that has allowed our best electricity concerns to pass into foreign hands; the only Government that takes eight months to deliberate over any reference under the aforesaid Act and finally makes a communication that brings us back to where we started, because it will continue to have an Electrical Engineer as adviser instead of an Advisory Board as prescribed by Section 35 of The Indian Electricity Act. An individual officer who has to be gazetted as an Electric Inspector and Executive Engineer to get on the authorised pay roll, is expected to be an animated cocktail of legal, financial, industrial and engineering technique to function in place of an Advisory Board. I wish the Government would realise that the art of tax collecting is not government. Everybody's affairs have reached a crisis that calls for an immediate halt in the matter of mere doles that bring no return.—Yours, etc.

L. H. B. SANDWELL.

NEW SHELL

Plans For Manufacture Stolen

BRUSSELS, (By Mail.)

Secret plans for the manufacture of a new type of shell for 75 mm. guns have been stolen from a car belonging to a prominent engineer.

The plans were part of an order given by the Department of National Defence. An energetic search for the documents has been started by the police.

The 75 mm. gun is a famous quick-firing field-gun. The "seventy-fives" are the pride of the French artillery.

PURE-COOL-CLEAR- as a mountain stream....

Brush your teeth daily with Pebeco, the tooth paste that is most effective against pyorrhoea and the germs of decay.

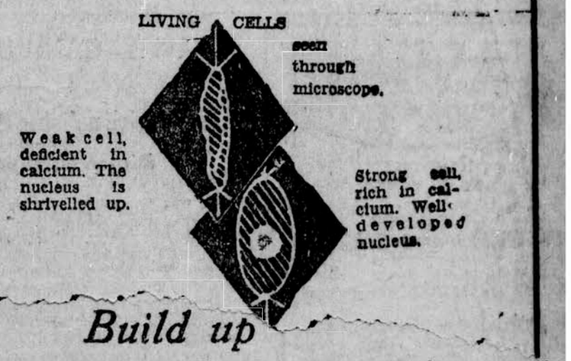
Pebeco contains a salt that stimulates the mouth and gums, kills disease germs, whitening and beautifying the teeth. Pebeco enters into every crevice; it searches out and washes away every particle of food which, if left, might cause serious ill-health.

Pebeco effects are lasting, hours after using, your mouth feels fresh; as cool, pure and clear as a mountain stream.

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

MR. FRANCIS KLEIN.
Sudama House, Wittet Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

PREVENTS PYORRHŒA


LIVING CELLS
seen through microscope.
Weak cell, deficient in calcium. The nucleus is shrivelled up.
Strong cell, rich in calcium. Well developed nucleus.

Build up

a strong Constitution

The strengthening influence of **Kalzana**, the Calcium food, on the entire system is due to the fact that Kalzana provides every cell of your body with the *Calcium* (lime) it needs to keep it strong and healthy.

By taking Kalzana you will conquer all those forms of weakness, which are due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as:

GENERAL DEBILITY

Kalzana strengthens the cells of nerves bones and blood—it increases your power of resistance against illness and fevers and has a remarkable tonic effect on your health.

WEAK TEETH

Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and prevents decay. Remember that your teeth are almost entirely built up of Calcium and any deficiency of Calcium in your body will bring about decay and weakness in your teeth.

WOMEN'S DISEASES

By strengthening the blood and nerves Kalzana regulates the functions peculiar to women. It relieves undue pains, conquers irritability and soon brings you back, to care-free health.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 9.

a, Beytaugh, Karachi:
elma, Hongland, Miri.
rela, Denne, Busrah.
nya, Miller, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, April 10.

gun Maru, Oyama, Kobe.
ui Maru, Ogawa, Reshapur.
egum, Robb, Calcutta.
hirala, Weatherby, Calcutta.
asula, Filt, London.
ambada, Brown, Rangoon.

S. Vita:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's achi mail steamer Vita, arriv- in harbour on Saturday from rachi with mail, a general car- and passengers.

S. Varela:—The B.I.S.N Co's amer Varela arrived in harbour Saturday from Busrah, with a eral cargo and 187 passengers.

S. Thelma:—The B.S.O.S. & Coy's steamer Thelma arrived harbour on Saturday from Miri h a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Argun Maru:—The O.S.K. eamer Argun Maru sailed yester- y for Kobe with a general cargo.

eamer Begum sailed yesterday

S.S. Begum:—The T M Coy's r Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Masula:—The M M Coy's eamer Masula sailed yesterday

S.S. Shirala:—The B. I. S. N. r London with a general cargo.

oy's steamer Shirala sailed yes- rday for Calcutta with a general rgo.

S.S. Gambada:—The B.I.S.N. y's steamer Gambada sailed yes- rday for Rangoon with a general rgo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 9.

2 Masula 4560, London 10-4 M M and Co.
3 Argun Maru 4040, Kobe 9/4, O S Kaisha.
4 Kaga Maru 3615 Kobe 13-4 N Y Kaisha
7 C/o. Manchester 3199, Karachi 14/4, K Nixon & Co.
Tampa 3703, Colombo 11/4, L Edwards Ltd.
Clan Mackeller, 4682, Coast Ports, 12-4 J. Finlay & Co
C/o. Paris 6855, Karachi, 9/4, K. and Nixon Co.
Victoria 7115 Genova 11-4 L. Triestino & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

Gambada, 3252, Rangoon, 10-4 M M and Co.
Ellora 2567, Karachi 9/4, M M & Co.
Seinu Maru 3004 Cutch Mandvi 9/4, M B Kaisha.
Gazava 3191, Calcutta 14/4, M M & Co.
11 Begum 3656, Calcutta 10/4, T Morrison & Co.
4 Lalita 302, M'Coast 9/4, Malabar S S Co.
5 Jamnapar 279, Jamnagar 11/4, L Naranji.

PRINCE'S DOCK

3 Silverelm 2637 Karachi 12-4 Volkart Bros.
R Shirala 4872, Calcutta 10/4, M M & Co.
E Indira 278 M'Coast, N F Malabar S S Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Narkunda 15-4 P and O S N Co
Mantua 21-4 P and O S N Co.
Kathey 29-4 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Durenda 17-4 M M and Co
C/o Lahore 26/4, K N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Malcom, 10-4 J F Co.
C/Sydney 11-4 K N Co.
Tuscania 11-4, G. T. C.
C/o Lahore 26/4 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Argenfels 10-4 L Edward Ltd.
Werdenfels 29-4 L Edward Ltd
Glerfels 30-4 L Edward Ltd

FROM NEW YORK.

Trentbank 14-5 F F Campbell.
C/o Athens 27/5 F F Campbell Co.
Presida Harrison 13/4, Campbell Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Tango Maru 15-4, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore 29-4 P & O S N Co.
Hague Maru 8-4 O S Kaisha.
Tokwa Maru 15/4, M Kaisha.
Havre Maru 23/4, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9/5, O S Kaisha.

FROM SYDNEY.

Maloja 15-4 P and O S N Co.
Straithard 29-4 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola 23-4 M M and Co

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Maloja 16-4 P & O S N Co.
Mantua 23-4 P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C/o Manchester 14/4, K N Co.
Tuscania N F G T Co.

FOR GENEVA

Victoria 14/4 M. Italiana.

FOR NEW YORK.

Tampa N F L. Edward Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Kaga Maru 13-4 N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH

Baroda, 13/4, M M and Co.
Varela 15/4 M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goalpara N F M M & Co.
Garbeta N F M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavia N F. S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya 20/4 M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur N F F F Campbell & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Maloja P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Tampa L Edwards Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tuscania G T Co.
C/Manchester K N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria, M Italiana.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.

Kaga Maru N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Baroda, M M and Co.
Varela M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goalpara M M & Co.
Garbeta M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN

Kenya M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Gambada M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi T M Co.
Maur F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Ellora 7/4/32.
Clan Machellar 9/4/32.
Silverelm 8/4/32.
Lalita 8/4/32.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 9.

S.S. Garbeta; Agents: M M & Co; from Calcutta:—334 bags rice, 3591 tons coal, 205 bales gunnies, 225 bales H cloth, 10 bales jute yarn, 336 drums paint, 130 bags cement, 150 bundles cast iron pans, 2700 bundles cast iron pipes, 2832 bundles cast iron fittings, 19 drums dyes, 50 bales L twill, 50 bales B twill, 370 bags betelnuts, 400 drums liquid asphalt, 585 chests tea.

S.S. Begum; Agents: T M & Co; from Cheriban:—40 drums spirits.

From Sourbaya:—40 drums arrock, 49 bags tapioca flour.

From Somarang:—1705 bags sugar.

From Pekalangan:—937 bags sugar.

From Tuticorin:—66 bales cotton yarn, 29 bags oorid husk.

S.S. City of Manchester; Agents: K Nixon & Co; from Liverpool:—384 cases machinery, 50 cases news paper, 172 cases E'ware, 50 cases tapioca flour, 40 cases ghee 65 cases bedsteads, 34 cases bolts and nuts, 170 cases tyres, 50 cases screws, 332 cases glassware 210 cls. cotton piecegoods, 454 cases provision, 120 cases nuts, 130 cases felt, 910 cases soaps, 168 drums coaltar pitch, 385 drums paint, 15 drums colour, 50 drums lubricating grease, 420 drums dyes, 35 cases whisky, 36 cases paper, 76 cases insulator, 46 cases tragon, 130 bundles steel wire, 100 bundles cisterns, 256 bundles steel bars, 1475 bundles steel sheets, 1825 bundles tubes, 400 drums bleaching power, 300 kegs red lead.

From Manchester:—70 bales wool tops, 25 bales art silk yarn, 50 bales newspaper, 440 bales cottons, 550 bales cotton yarn, 600 bales cotton piecegoods, 246 cases machinery, 30 cases starch, 183 cases plates.

From Glasgow:—280 bales cottons, 50 bales cotton piecegoods, 128 bls. cotton sewing thread 37 cls. preserves, 275 cases bolts and nuts, 31 cases valves, 86 cases soa., 96 cases nails, 20 cases jute twine, 150 bundles steel bars, 50 bundles steel joists, 125 bundles steel circles, 365 bundles steel rivets, 366 bundles steel sheets, 286 cases whisky, 140 cases beer, 83 cases machinery, 173 cases tubes.

From Marseilles:—90 bags dry roots, 165 cases mineral water, 25 cases castor oil, 100 cases cement.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 9.

S.S. Masula, for Hull:—83 bundles teak scantlings, S.O.O. Gilder & Co.

For London:—24 bales goat skin, A E Bhimerthal.

S.S. City of Manchester, for Liverpool:—25 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

For Barcelona:—30 bales Akund cotton, C Manilal & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

For Glasgow:—625 bags groundnut cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Manchester:—275 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg. Co.

For Boston:—28 bales goat skin, Shamji Mal.

S.S. Victoria, for Genoa:—303 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co.

S.S. Tampa, for Philadelphia:—700 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

S.S. Kaga Maru, for Hongkong:—38 casks shark fins, A Chagla; 24 cases shark fins, H L Purani; 10 cases fish monds, E Moledina; 16500 baskets onions, R E Dadachanji.

For Shanghai:—150 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co; 550 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trdg. Co.

For Kobe:

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS

G. I. P. RAILWAY TIMINGS

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-15
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-50
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-30
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-35
Nagpur Express	13-0
Punjab Mail	13-45
Allahabad Express	19-30
Poona Express	20-20
	Departures. H.M.
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8-0
Madras Express	12-15
Punjab Mail	14-30
Poona Mail	15-30
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	17-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-45
Madras Mail	22-0
Peshawar Lucknow Express	22-15
Nagpur Express	22-30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

MAIL EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAINS.

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

Up. No.	H.M.
8 Passenger	5-20
20 Punjab Bombay Express	5-55
2 Gujerat Mail	6-45
10 Kathiawar Mail	7-50
4 Frontier Mail Passenger	8-35
16 Kathiawar Express	14-25
6 Passenger	19-5
	20-45

Departure from Bombay Central.

Down. No.	H.M.
15 Kathiawar Express	8-45
9 Passenger	8-55
11 Passenger	13-25
3 Frontier Mail	19-20
1 Gujerat Mail	21-0
5 Kathiawar Mail	21-15
19 Bombay Punjab Express	21-30
7 Passenger	22-0

AT BALLARD PIER

	H.M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward passengers) arrives	8-45
On days when Frontier Mail Boat Train runs from Delhi arrives	9-15

LINSEED OIL.
London, April 9.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt. May/Aug. Sellers 13/10-1/2.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt. Sept./Dec. sellers 14/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER
London, April 9.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Lb. Spot 1-7/8.

LONDON SILVER
London, April 9.
Silver:—Market closed quietly steady.
Spot 16-11/16
Forward 16-3/4

LONDON GOLD
London, April 9.
Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5 9 1.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, April 9.
Interest Day to Day Loans 1-3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans, 2-1/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 Months 2-23/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months, 2-51/64 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4-1/4 per cent.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, April 9.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes, Apl./May sellers 25/3.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. cargoes, Apl./May sellers 26/3.
Wheat South Australian parcels, Afloat paid 26/6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels May/June nominal 29.

LINSEED.
London, April 9.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton April/May sellers £9 15 0
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., Hull ton, April/May sellers £ 7 16 3.
Linseed, Bombay (London), April/May Sellers £11 2 6.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 9.

May	6.13
July	6.31
October	6.57
December	6.74
January 1933	6.83
Middling Spot	6.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 9.

May	6.13
July	6.31
Middling Spot	6.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 9.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 5,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 9.

	10-10 a.m.	to-day's quotations closing
April 1932		4.52
May 1932	4.37	4.50
June 1932		4.48
July 1932	4.35	4.48
August 1932		4.48
September 1932		4.49
October	4.36	4.50
November		4.52
December 1932		4.54
January 1933	4.42	4.56
February		4.58
March 1933		4.61
April 1933		4.56
May 1933		4.63
Middling Spot		4.68

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 9.

Sakellaridis,—	
Marrch	
May	6.21
July	6.35
October	6.54
November	6.64
December	6.69
January 1933	6.74
March	6.78
F.G.F. Spot	6.40

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 9.

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	4.29
Fine (good staple)	4.41
Superfine (good staple)	4.53
OOMRA,—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.02
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.17
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.32
BENGAL,—	
Good	3.62
Fully good	3.72
Fine	3.82
SCINDE,—	
Fully good	3.72
Fine	3.82
Superfine	3.29

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 9.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £11-3/4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg. £101.

P and O Banking Corporation £6 Funding Loan 4 per cent. £95-1/4

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent £83-3/3.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £44-1/2

Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £55-1/2.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 Sterling Loan £65.

Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £90-1/2.

Consols 2-1/2 per cent £60-3/8.

War Loan 5 per cent £102-3/4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £97-3/8

LONDON METALS.

London, April 9.

Market closed.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

London, April 9.

Demand bills 3.79.62

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton Apl./May Sellers £12 5 0.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull Continent May sellers £10 12 6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, April 9.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta, Apl./June per cwt. 7/9; C. & F. Bombay Apl./June per cwt. 7/9-1/2; C. & F. Karachi Apl./June per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 9.

T. T. London on Berlin	16.07
T. T. London on Amsterdam	9.36
T. T. London on Brussels	27.10
T. T. London on Madrid	49.87
T. T. London on Milan	73.62
T. T. London on Berne	19.48
T. T. London on Paris	96.06
T. T. London on Prague	127.50
T. T. London New York Closing Rate	3.79-1/4

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET

New York, April 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. Quality) Spot 7-9/16.

Mr. Morgan Jones On Thali Incident

REGRET "FOR ACTION DONE UNDER MISAPPREHENSION"

Volley Of Questions On India In Commons

LONDON, (By Mail.)

A series of questions bearing on India were asked and answered in the House of Commons on March 21. The following are a few of the interpellations, besides those already cabled by Reuter to India, at the time they were put and answered:—

Mr. Molson (formerly Assistant Secretary, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, Burma and Ceylon) asked the Secretary of State for India, whether the police had any information in advance of the raid of Chittagong in April 1930: and, if so, why were adequate preventive measures not taken?

The Secretary of State for India replied:—The police had information of activities on the part of members of terrorist gangs which led them to suspect that an outrage was being planned. On the strength of this information a general search was arranged to take place on April 20, but it was forestalled by the terrorists carrying out the raid on the night of April 18—19.

I. C. S. RECRUITMENT

Sir Reginald Craddock, asked the Secretary of State for India, whether "the proportion of British recruitment for the Indian Civil Service and the Indian police is being retained as recommended by the Lee Commission and what the present percentage of Indians in the Indian Civil Service in the Bombay Presidency is."

Answer:—The recruitment proportions adopted as a result of the Lee Commission report have not been changed. The percentage of Indians holding Indian Civil Service posts in the Bombay presidency of January 1st last, was 37, including for this purpose the 19 Indians who were holding listed posts reserved for members of the Provincial Civil Service.

POONA MILITARY SCHOOL

Captain Erskine-Bolset asked if the Secretary of State could state the nature and work of the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona, in respect of which an advertisement is appearing asking for a principal; and whether this is an institution in any way recognised or supported by the Government of India."

Answer.—I have no official information regarding this institution which, I understand, has not yet commenced to function. I am asking the Government of India for a report.

HOSTILE LASHKAR.

Mr. McEntee asked "if he will state how many raids during the past months have been made by the Royal Air Force in the Bajaur Valley; and whether any warning was given to the inhabitants of the mud-walled villages which were set on fire by incendiary bombs."

Answer.—Air action was taken on March 8 after due warning against certain villages in Bajaur from which a hostile lashkar had collected to threaten the British border.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fremantle asked the Secretary of State for India, whether "any decision has been made regarding the proposal to abolish the post of director of public health in the United Provinces and to amalgamate the public health department with the medical department under the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals; whether he will state the reasons for and against the proposal; and in what way is it proposed to safeguard the health of the people not in hospital."

Answer.—I will answer these questions together. I have not heard of any such proposal as regards the United Provinces. Perhaps my honourable friend are referring to the Central Provinces where a proposal to combine temporarily the posts of Director of Public Health and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals is under consideration as a measure of economy.

Mr. Bernays asked, whether "the Secretary of State for India could state the number of boys and girls under 17 years of age who have been sentenced in India to terms of imprisonment for political offences during the last three months."

Answer.—I regret that the information desired is not available

BURMA SHOOTING.

Mr. Thomas Williams asked for particulars concerning the shooting of a young barrister, who was a member of the Burma Round Table Conference, at Zallun in Burma."

Answer:—I have no information other than that contained in press messages from which it appears that the victim was not himself one of the members of the Burma Round Table Conference but was the junior partner of U. Ni, who was a delegate.

N. W. F. COUNCIL.

Mr. Thomas Williams wanted to know the number of seats in the new provincial council in the North-West Frontier Province; "how many of these are to be filled by nominations and how many by election; and how many persons in the province will have the right to exercise a vote in the forthcoming elections to the Council and what proportion these bear to the total population of the province."

Answer.—The Council is to consist of 40 members of whom 28 will be elected and the remainder nominated. The number of persons with the right to vote under the electoral rules is expected to be approximately 4 per cent. of the total population of the province.

MUSLIMS AND R. T. C.

Mr. Hannon asked the Secretary of State to make a statement on the attitude of the All-India Moslem Conference towards the work of the Franchise Committee; and "if His Majesty's Government has yet given an indication of their attitude towards a communal settlement following upon the reference made to the Prime Minister by the Viceroy, as announced on February 22."

Answer:—The All-Parties Moslem Conference is being held today. I am not aware what its attitude will be. As regards the second part of the question, I invite my honourable friend's attention to the statement which has appeared in the press.

DODWELL'S ACT

Mr. Morgan Jones asked the Secretary of State for India whether "his attention has been drawn to the action of Mr. Dodwell, the sub-divisional magistrate of Tellichery, in Madras, in compelling the removal in court from the person of a woman prisoner, sentenced by him to fine and imprisonment for engaging in the civil disobedience movement, not only of her ornaments in payment of the fine, but also her Mangalsutra an intimate possession of Hindu women of religious significance as a marriage token; and whether he will inquire into the matter."

Answer:—The Madras Government have already enquired into this matter and I will send the Hon'ble Member the relevant extract from their communique which mentions that the District Magistrate ordered the return of the 'thali' and the sub-divisional magistrate has expressed sincere regret for what was done under a misapprehension.

FEDERATION

Mr. Marjoribanks asked "whether the Princes of India have yet come to any decision with regard to the participation of the States in any federal constitution for India; and what communications have been made to the Government or to His Majesty's Government on the subject during the present year."

Answer:—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. A meeting of the Chamber of Princes takes place in a few days' time. There has been no communication with the Government of India so far as I am aware, nor with His Majesty's Government.

ASSAM AND CONGRESS

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne asked for information regarding the resumption of Congress activities in Assam; and inquired what the "position is in this respect in that Province."

Answer:—My latest information, dated last Saturday, is that the situation in Assam continues to show general improvement. Youths convicted of picketing and other offences are tendering apologies in increasing numbers and being released; and there have been meetings in Sylhet to protest against the civil disobedience movement.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Mr. Bernays' asked whether "in view of the number of cases of the administration of corporal punishment on boys for political offences in India, he will make representations to the Government of India that this punishment for such offences shall be discontinued."

Answer:—The matter is one for the discretion of the courts. This form of punishment may be warded for offences against the penal Code under the ordinary law and not under any emergency ordinances. The political motive of the offence is not relevant. In these circumstances it is not for me to intervene in the ordinary course of justice.

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PARKASH BROTHERS, LAHORE. 2.

FRACTURED SKULLS

Students Fight The Police

BUCHAREST, (By Mail).

Serious rioting occurred in mail week throughout a whole night and a day around the University, arising out of the dissatisfaction of the students.

Gas bombs and iron bars were used against the police, all the windows of the Senate building were smashed, and several motor-cars burnt.

Four policemen are in hospital with fractured skulls, and the less severely injured amount to several hundreds. The Rector of the University summoned 100 students to visit him to prepare a petition of their grievances, but 2,000 formed up in a procession. They attacked the Rector in his own motor-car and smashed the windows. Proceeding to the Senate they disarmed many police, finally forcing them to retire under a hail of stones.

Three companies of Gendarmerie and a company of soldiers with three fire-engines were brought into action, but the students were not dispersed until late in the night. The Premier considered the students' grievances justified, but they would not be redressed until they behaved properly.

U. S. ATLANTIC AIR SERVICE

The consent of all the Governments concerned has now been secured for the establishment of a regular passenger and mail air service from Copenhagen to Canada, via the Faroe Isles, Iceland, and Greenland. It will be operated by an American company. A British expedition, led by Mr. H. G. Watkins, recently spent a year in the Arctic investigating the possibilities of a British "North Circle" air route to Canada.

The navigating instruments, log book, and other documents of the American airman, Parker Cramer, who was lost while surveying the route last July, have just been found in the sea by a Dutch trawler.

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J2

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1932

Sunderland's Remarkable Feat

BEAT BOTH CUP FINALISTS WITHIN FOUR DAYS

LONDON, April 9.

To beat both the Cup finalists within four days was the feat of Sunderland who after beating the Arsenal on Wednesday defeated Newcastle, to-day, before the crowd of 50,000; although it must be remembered that the Arsenal and Newcastle may be reserving themselves for 23rd April).

Newcastle were cleverer, but Sunderland were more dangerous near the goal where many thrills were witnessed. Yorston, their thrustful leader, scored in the 40th minute. McKenzie missed to score from a penalty for Newcastle.

On resumption Newcastle rallied, and Lang equalised in the 13th minute. Play thereafter was even. Gallacher got winner in 86th minute, when he appeared well offside.

Although playing better football, the Arsenal had to admit defeat, which was chiefly due to the brilliant goal-keeping of Scott, who repeatedly saved from Lambert, Hack and Bastin from all angles.

INVINCIBLE SCOTT

Hodgson was injured and did not play. Hancock and Mcrorie scored Liverpool's brace of goals before half-time. On resumption, the Arsenal were clever and delightful. Lambert netted from Coleman's centre in the 30th minute. Scott, thereafter, was invincible. Dixie Dean may not be good enough for the international, but Everton do not care. He got the winner in the second-half which made them veritable champions. Chandler missed the great chance of equalising hitting upright. Hibbs who did not play in the International because he was slightly injured, had several teeth knocked out to-day. Huddersfields approach work was smart, but their shooting was poor.

Crownshaw scored for the home team in the 17th minute, but Briggs equalised in the twelfth minute after the change-over. Portsmouths quick, accurate and low passing gave them better first-half. Weddle opened account for Wednesday, but Rimmer quickly equalised, the sides changing ends on level terms. Hooper and Burgess completed the sides' tally within five minutes of resuming.

SMITH FAULTY GOAL-KEEPING

Middlesbrough adapted themselves better to the boisterous conditions and were always superior. Williams obtained the only goal of the match before the interval. Smith's faulty goal-keeping enabled Gallacher to score in the ninth minute. In the second-half, however, the United forwards were clever and dangerous. Dunne equalised for them. Wolverhampton gave an exhibition of what the first-division teams may expect in 1933. Three of the home team's goals came in the first-half through Hartill, Crook and Hartill. After the interval, Barraclough, Lowton, Deacon and Hartill completed the tally, Oldham responding through Harron.

Blackheath led by 11 points to 8 at half-time. Thereafter Cardiff completely turned the tables on Blackheath. Cridland and Henderson scored tries for Blackheath Black converting the latter. Black also scored the penalty goal. Cardiff responded through Boon (twice) Bowcott, Graham Jones and Barrel who scored tries, Stone converting two and Babbage one. Harlequins played a scrambling game. Reeve scored a try which Style converted.—Reuter.

LEAGUE MATCHES

Sunderland's Feat

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, April 9.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 2, Manchester city 1.
Bolton 1, Derby 2.
Chelsea 1, Sheffield United 1.
Grimsby 0, Blackpool 0.
Huddersfield 1, Birmingham 1.
Leicester 0, Everton 1.
Liverpool 2, Arsenal 1.
Middlesbrough 1, West Bromwich 0.
Newcastle 1, Sunderland 2.
Sheffield Wednesday 3, Portsmouth 1.
West Ham 1, Blackburn 3.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford 2, Bury 1.
Burnley 4, Swansea 1.
Charlton 2, Bristol City 0.
Chesterfield 1, Leeds 1.
Manchester United 2, Port Vale 0.
Nottingham Forest 2, Bradford City 1.
Preston 1, Bransley 2.
Southampton 3, Notts County 1.
Stoke 3, Plymouth 2.
Tottenham 1, Milwall 0.
Wolverhampton 7, Oldham 1.

3RD DIVISION (Southern Section)

Bournemouth 0, Southend 0.
Brighton 1, Exeter 1.
Bristol Rovers 3, Northampton 2.
Clapton Orient 0, Luton 0.
Crystal Palace 2, Fulham 0.
Mansfield 2, Brentford 0.
Norwich 6, Coventry 2.
Queen's Park Rangers 2, Reading 0.
Swindon 4, Gillingham 0.
Torquay 2, Cardiff 2.
Watford 3, Thames 2.

3RD DIVISION (Northern Section)

Accrington 1, Gateshead 2.
Carlisle 3, Barrow 1.
Crewe 4, Hull 3.
Doncaster 3, Chester 0.
Rochdale 3, Lincoln 5.
Rotherham 5, Halifax 0.
Southport 1, Hartlepools 2.
Stockport 0, Walsall 1.
Tranmere 3, Darlington 1.
Wrexham 2, New Brighton 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (1st Division)

Airdrieonians 1, Celtic 1.
Cowdenbeath 7, Kilmarnock 1.
Hearts 4, Hamilton 2.
St. Mirren 5, Dundee United 1.
Third Lanark 3, Partick 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (2nd Division)

Arbroath 6, Albion 4.
Boness 1, Dumbarton 3.
Edinburgh 1, St. Johnstone 7.
East Fife 5, Brechin 1.
East Stirling 5, Raith Rovers 1.
King's Park 3, Dunfermline 1.
Montrose 2, Forfar 2.
Queen of South 2, Hibernians 3.
St. Bernards 3, Armadale 1.
Stenhousemuir 1, Alloa 3.

Goal Scorers

The following scored in the respective matches in the Scottish League. First Division, to-day:—

Airdrieonians: MacDonald.
Celtic: O'Donnell.
Cowdenbeath: Paterson (four), Venters, Hamil, Glancy.
Kilmarnock: Gilmour.
Hearts: Chalmers (twice), White (twice).
Hamilton: McLaren D. Wilson.
St. Mirren: Rankine (twice), McCrae Knox (twice).
Dundee United: Dyet.
Third Lanark: Lynas, Breslin, McKenzie.
Partick: Torbet.

Rugby Union

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:

Cardiff 21, Blackheath 11.
Devonport Services 9, Old Blues 0.
Gloucester 3, Llanelly 6.
Harlequins 9, Bristol 6.
Swansea 6, Newport 6.

Rugby Northern Union

LONDON, April 9.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules, to-day:—

Bradford 10, Featherstone 5.
Broughton 20, Warrington 3.
Castleford 4, York 9.
Halifax 4, Salford 2.
Hull Kingston Rovers 13, Batley 0.
Hunslet 13, Hull 6.
Oldham 23, Wigan 12.
Rochdale 52, Bramley 0.
Wakefield Trinity 15, Keighley 3.
Widens 20, Leich 2.

NOT PLAYED.

The following matches were not played to-day:—

Huddersfield vs. Swinton.
St. Helens Recreation vs. Leeds.

POSTPONED.

The match between Wigan Hand Dewsbury was postponed.

R.L.C. FINAL.

In the Rugby League Cup Final, Leeds beat Swinton by 11 points to 3 at Wigan.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH CORPORATION

Alleged Mismanagement

LONDON, Apr. 9.

Wilmington.—Allegations of mismanagement resulting in losses exceeding 250 million dollars have been made against the International Match Corporation of which Kreuger was President.

A Bill of complaint has been filed in the Chancery Court by shareholder asking for the appointment of receivers for the Corporation and its associated companies.—Reuter.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS

Cases Occur In Windsor Garrison

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 9.

Eight cases of cerebro-spinal Meningitis, of which four died, occurred in the garrison at Windsor since the beginning of the year, according to a War Office statement. The units involved are Scots Guards, the Life Guards and the Royal Army Medical Corps.

No cases occurred between 2nd February and 27th March, but since then there have been three, though no alarm is felt as every precaution has been taken by the medical authorities to prevent the spread of disease.—Reuter.

SOCCER INTERNATIONAL

England Beat Scotland

LONDON, April 9.

In the Soccer International at Wembley to-day England beat Scotland by 3 goals to 0.

The attendance at Wembley numbered 88,000 including about 35,000 Scots, who saw England deservedly beat Scotland and thus win International Soccer Championship. Scotland put up a good fight in the first half. Once England settled down, however, there was no doubt as to which was better side. The English forwards were speedy and dangerous. The Scottish defence was superb. At half-time, England was leading 1—0. The Scottish attack was disorganised.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTS "INVADE" ENGLAND

Laughing Lads And Lassies Dance And Sing

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 9.

Scots poured into London to-day, thronging streets and filling buses, trams and tubes. They came with bagpipes, tam-o-shanters, tartan kilts, rattles and mouth-organs and they took possession of London like an invading army hoping conquer in the Soccer fight between England an Scotland at Wembly They arrived in London in forty special trains, each carrying about 1,000 of whom some travelled 600 miles from Inverness. Carriage-loads of laughing Scots and lassies danced all along the platforms to the music of bagpipes, and made the station ring with their song. Attendance at Wembley is officially stated to be 92,180, and receipts £19,400. The teams, as mentioned in the message of 4th April, were unchanged.

Codifier Of Rugby Laws Dead.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

Mr. Edward Carleton Holmes, who drew up the first code of the laws of Rugby Football Union, has died at Hove, aged 90. He presided at a meeting in London in 1871 when the Rugby Union was formed and captained Richmond from 1886 to 1871.

TROUBLE IN ST. JOHNS

British Cruiser Proceeding On Scene

GOVERNOR APOLOGISES TO DELEGATION

LONDON, Apr. 9.

Hamilton (Bermuda) His Majesty's cruiser "Dragon" of the "West Indies" station left Bermuda for St. Johns, Newfoundland, where a troubled political situation has arisen owing to the Governor's refusal to investigate charges against Premier Sir Richard Squires of accepting emoluments other than the Ministerial salary.

GOVERNOR'S APOLOGY.

St. Johns—The Governor admitted his indiscretion and apologised to the delegation of the Citizens' Committee who are issuing a statement to allay public indignation.—Reuter.

ORGANISATION OF MUSLIM YOUTH MOVEMENT

League Branch To Be Inaugurated At Poona

POONA, April 9.

In response to the resolution passed at the All-India Muslim Youth League, Lahore, steps are being taken here to organise a Muslim Youth Movement and Mr. Syed Amjad Ali General Secretary, All-India Muslim Youth League, will convene a meeting next week, under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Islam Poona, to inaugurate a branch of the Muslim Youth League at Poona.—A. P.

DEMAND FOR EGYPTIAN YARN FALLS

Lancashire To Curtail Production

A "GENTLEMEN'S" AGREEMENT

LONDON, Apr. 9.

The demand for Egyptian yarns has recently fallen to such an extent that the Committee representing four-fifths of the Egyptian spinning section of the Lancashire cotton industry has decided to curtail production from 11th April by restricting the running of spindles to 80 per cent of their capacity.

Big combines are parties to the scheme which is described as a "Gentlemen's agreement," and aims at preventing undue accumulation of stocks and restoring the margin of profit, persistent price cutting having brought the prices down to unprofitable level. Last autumn the same Committee arranged a scheme for regulating prices by fixing the marginal rates in an attempt to stop pernicious price-cutting, but many spinners broke away. Fine yarn has in some cases been sold at a penny per pound below the cost of production.—Reuter.

MADRAS VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

MADRAS, April 9.

The police raided a house in Mint Street this afternoon and arrested 21 volunteers who were found on the premises.

It is stated that the police also seized some paper from the house and locked it up.

It is understood that the owner of the house in question will be proceeded against under the Ordinance.—A. P.

GENERAL TARIFF ON MNAUFACTURED GOODS?

SPECIAL TARIFF FOR IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY?

LONDON, April 9.

A general tariff on manufactured goods amounting to 30 per cent. on finished goods and 20 per cent. on unfinished goods and including iron and steel goods, is expected to be recommended by the Tariff Advisory Committee, when it presents its report to the Chancellor of Exchequer next week.

According to a forecast, the Iron Steel Tariff will operate only for three months in which period a special tariff for iron and steel industry will be planned on permanent lines.

As a result of the forecast iron and steel shares were strong on the Stock Exchange to-day, Shares of Guest. Keen and Nettlefold specially featured, jumping from eleven shillings to 14 shillings nine pence.—Reuter's Special.

AHMEDNAGAR ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

Swadeshi League Formed

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, April 7.

A prominent lady worker who tried to lead, on Gandhi Day, a ladies' batch along the station Fort Road, which is banned for any Congress procession was arrested. She was tried by the City Magistrate under Ordinance No. 2 Section 21 and Section 145 I.P.C. and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 9 months and fined Rs. 100 in default two months.

A young local pleader and a prominent Congress leader released recently on parole was also arrested for leading a volunteer's batch along the same banned road, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a half, under section 145 I.P.C.: 17(1) Criminal Law Amendment Act for distributing cyclostyled copies of his speech.

Another local pleader and a Congressman who were both Secretaries of the District Congress Committee were sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment plus fine of Rs. 100 each or in default, 2 months' more, under Section 145 I.P.C.

NATIONAL WEEK.

Five arrests were made on the first day of the National Week when a boycott procession was taken out.

SWADESHI LEAGUE.

A public meeting was held in the Bagde Theatre under the presidency of Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, M.L.C., on the 6th April, when it was resolved to start a 'Buy Indian League.' A provisional managing committee was formed of prominent men including Rao Bahadur Chitale as president, Bhau Saheb Firodea, Namdeo Rao Navle, Deputy President, Bombay Council, and a leader of the non-Brahmin Party, Rev. R. S. Modak, M.L.C., Mr. C. M. Saptashi, ex-M.L.C., Sheth Punamachandji Bhandari a prominent cloth merchant, Shekh Mahamood Ibrahim Khudabax and others.

In the premises of the Local City Library Colonel P. K. Chitale presided over a meeting held for the opening of the Tilak Hall as an extension of the city library on Padva, the Hindu New Year day.

REPARATIONS AND WAR DEBTS

Fascist Council Urge Cancellation

LONDON April 9.

Rome.—The Fascist Grand Council has decided to examine Italy5s position as regards the League of Nations at the next session of the Grand Council in October.

The decision followed the adoption of a resolution approving Sign. Grandi's foreign policy, and urging the cancellation of the Reparations and War Debts, the removal of trade restrictions, the revision by the League of Nations of clauses of the Peace Treaties which remain sources of anxiety, and the abandonment of too frequent international conferences, which raise hopes among Nations merely to disappoint them.

The resolution contends that the world's ailments are more political and moral than economic.—Reuter.

LINDBERGH DOUBLE-CROSSED

PAYS 50,000 DOLLARS, BUT KIDNAPPER BREAK AGREEMENT

LONDON, April 10.

New York.—Lindbergh has been double crossed by kidnappers.

He has paid the fifty thousand dollars, but the kidnappers have not communicated since.

Lindbergh has now requested the co-operation of citizens in tracing Bank Notes the numbers of which have been circulated by the Treasury to banks and firms.

The ransom paid in five, ten and twenty dollar notes.

BABY NOT FOUND.

Kidnappers notified the "exact" whereabouts of the baby but the leaders was not found.

Several days have been permitted to elapse to give the kidnappers every opportunity to keep their agreement. It was not intended to use the numbers of the notes in which ransom was paid, but inasmuch as kidnappers broke the agreement it is felt that every possible means must be utilised to effect the return of the baby.

The co-operation of Federal Government has been asked for in tracing the bills.—Reuter.

STRENGTH OF SCOTS

Imagination And Hard Work

Mr. George Robertson, headmaster of George Watson's College, Edinburgh, is not among the schoolmasters who consider fine school buildings have no disadvantages.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the London Watsonian Club, held last night at the Trocadero Restaurant, he confessed to being "a little anxious" as to the effect of transferring Watson's in September to the new school—"to material magnificance and away from the harder and stricter virtues of the old building."

He expressed the opinion that the essence of the success of the Scots was their imagination. The Scot put everything possible into his work, so that his dreams might become results. He did not believe that the Scot was superior to the Englishman in ability, but the Scot, coming from a poor country, had to make his own way. Things were never easy for him. The national desire for education in Scotland was a reflex of the feeling that Scots had to make the best of the endowment they had—their imagination.

Mr. Gilbert Archer, Master of the Merchant Company, Edinburgh, said the new school would have forty acres of playing fields and ten Rugby pitches.

Sir Charles C. McLeod intimated that he would provide a class-room in the new school.

Capt. E. C. Shankland, who presided, stated that he had wirelessed good wishes to Sir John Anderson, an old Watsonian, now on his way to India to take over the Governorship of Bengal. Sir John had had the compliment paid to him which pursued a successful Scot—he had had one difficult job after another.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

CALCUTTA, April 9.

A sixth-year student of Calcutta University, was sentenced, to-day, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, under section 124-A, I.P.C., in connection with a speech delivered by him at Albert Hall on February 16 under the presidentship of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee.

The man who was arrested by the police on a charge of smuggling arms was discharged to-day by the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Jorbagan, but he was rearrested under the new Bengal Ordinance.

VOLUNTEER JAILED.

Eight Congress volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, each at the Jorbagan courts in connection with the celebration of national week.

Four arrests were made in Calcutta and Howrah to-day in connection with civil disobedience activities.

ARRESTS IN MOFUSSIL.

Several arrests and convictions in connection with the observance of national week are reported from mofussil districts including Cuttack, Chinsurah, Madaripur, Tamluk and Bhanga (Faridpur). There were several ladies among those arrested.—A. P.

ALLEGED BLACKMAILING

Youth Arrested

ATTEMPT TO BOLT FAILS

AHMEDABAD, April 9.

The exploits of a young man named "Ramesh Mehta" in [illegible] of practical terrorism have ta[illegible] him in custody and hospital [illegible] the same time. Armed with a revolver "Ramesh" whose real name is said to be Jethalal Vora went this morning to the residence of one Sarabhai Maganlal and demanded of him his own revolver and Rs. 100 in cash. Sarabhai asked him to come again in the evening pleading that his clerk who had the keys had gone out. Sarabhai duly informed the police of the occurrence and the District Police Superintendent and other police officers lay concealed in Sarabhai's house. Ramesh Mehta arrived at the appointed hour and renewed his demand whereupon Sarabhai gave him Rs 100. Ramesh was immediately arrested by the police who seized from his person two pistols, one a genuine pistol and the other a toy pistol. In the suspect's cap were also found copies of bulletins entitled "Gujerat Mail."

Copies of these "Gujerat Mail" bulletins have for some time past been found pasted in prominent sites in the city and they contained threats of murder. One of the bulletins was delivered by hand in the offices of two local dailies wherein the writer of the bulletin threatened to murder the editors of the said papers unless they adopted a bolder policy.

HOSTEL SEARCHED.

After his arrest Ramesh alias Vora told the police that he had been putting up in the room of a certain student in the medical hostel. The police proceeded with him to the hostel and while they were engaged in searching a room there, the arrested man seized an opportunity and jumped from the first floor of the hostel in an attempt to escape. He was however injured by the fall and was removed to the civil hospital.—A. P.

200 MEN JAILED IN AKOLA DISTRICT

Picketing Of Foreign Cloth

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, April 6.

On the "Gandhi Day" there was a public meeting on the Tilak Maidan.

This morning all the Prabhat Feries assembled on the Tilak Maidan, to day being the first day of the "National Week."

There was picketing of foreign cloth in the weekly Bazar at Borgaon Manju. Three men were arrested there yesterday under Picketing Ordinance.

A worker got 4 months' rigorous imprisonment here under the Picketing Ordinance.

There are weekly Bazars at Balapur, Borgaon Manju, Dahihanda, Malegaon Bazar, and Wadegaon and on the Bazar day foreign cloth shops have been picketed.

Till to-day about 200 men have gone to jail from the Akola District.

The "Swadeshi Bazar" opens here from to-morrow in the Swami Narayan Dharma Bhuwan, wan of Nanabhai Itchasugar,

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